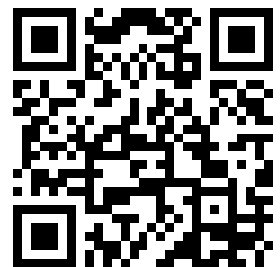


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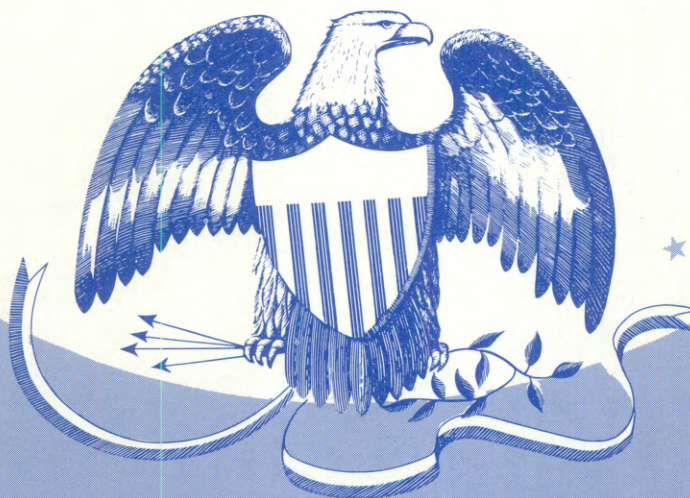




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# FBI Annual Report

FISCAL 1964 YEAR



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Report of John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice





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# Introduction

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the FBI reached new highs in many categories in the fiscal year 1964. At the same time, the investigative demands on the agency increased tremendously. Meeting the dual threats of subversion and lawlessness required the full, dedicated effort of the more than 14,300 FBI employees.

A variety of important violations in the criminal field were handled by the FBI during the fiscal year. At the order of the President, a full inquiry was made into the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. Numerous civil rights cases received intensive investigation. A record number of violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute occurred, and other crimes increased substantially.

In coping with the increased numbers of Federal lawbreakers, the FBI conducted investigations which led to 12,921 convictions during the year, an increase of 105 over the previous fiscal period. This figure represented 96.5 per cent of all persons brought to trial. Fines, savings and recoveries rose to \$210,771,402, a new high. Included in this figure is the value of 19,856 stolen motor vehicles which were recovered in cases investigated by the FBI. This total sum amounted to a return of \$1.43 for every dollar appropriated for the Bureau. The number of fugitives located by the FBI increased to 12,810, including 16 whose names had appeared on the "Ten Most Wanted" list.

The tightly knit ranks of organized crime continued to be targets of highly effective penetration by the FBI. Investigation in this field is concerned with the gathering of intelligence data and collection of evidence for prosecution. During the 1964 fiscal year, 56 members of the organized mobs were convicted under interstate gambling and racketeering laws. FBI informants furnished valuable information regarding the organized underworld, and made tremendous contributions in other areas of the Bureau's responsibilities. Information furnished by informants which was of interest to other agencies was promptly disseminated. More than 187,000 items of criminal information received from informants and other sources were relayed by the FBI to appropriate authorities in the fiscal year.

In the domestic intelligence field, the FBI continued to effectively counter the operations of various subversive elements. During the year, two Soviet nationals and two alleged Soviet illegal agents were arrested by the FBI on espionage charges. The Soviet nationals were released to return to Russia in exchange for an American citizen held in that country.

FBI investigations of nationalist organizations in Puerto Rico did much to forestall violence by these groups. In March, 1964, the Bureau furnished information to the Puerto Rican Police regarding a nationalist group which had committed a series of burglaries to obtain funds for the purchase of arms and supplies. Based on this information,



the Police arrested most of the members of this group and at year's end they were in prison or awaiting trial.

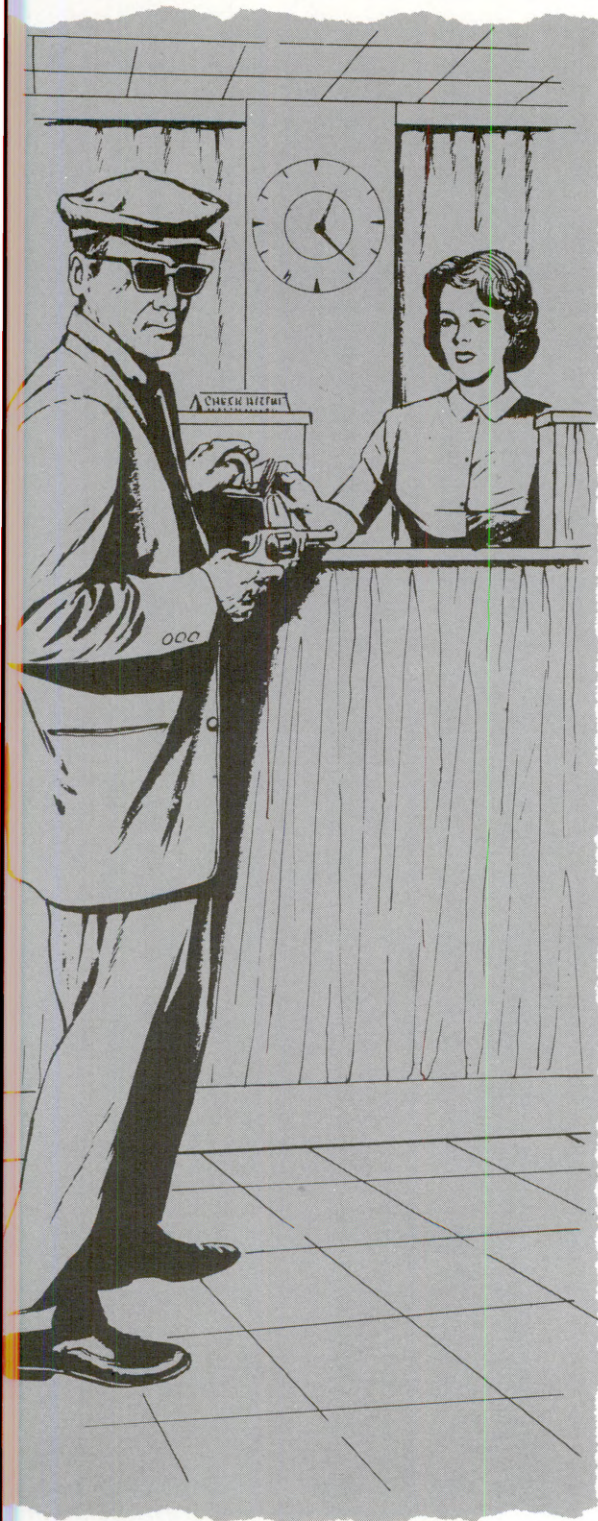
The FBI kept appropriate Government agencies constantly informed regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, which stepped up its programs on all domestic fronts during the year. A close check was also maintained on the activities of numerous communist front groups.

In keeping with its emphasis on raising the professional level of law enforcement, the FBI participated in 4,163 police training schools during the fiscal year. These schools were attended by 117,275 officers. Two classes of officers were also graduated from the FBI National Academy, bringing the total number of graduates to 4,546.

During the year, thousands of agencies availed themselves of the cost-free services of the FBI Laboratory and Identification Divisions. New records were set by the Laboratory with 200,119 specimens submitted and 257,060 examinations conducted. A record total of 20,270 fugitives were identified by the FBI Identification Division through fingerprint searches and, at year's end, that Division had 171,340,775 fingerprint cards in its files.

An all-time high of 578,903 persons toured FBI Headquarters during the 1964 fiscal year.

# CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS



1964



FBI ANNUAL REPORT





# Combating Crime

**I**N THE wake of a relentless rise in lawlessness that saw four serious crimes committed every minute during the year, the full facilities of the FBI were tested in handling a variety of important violations. At the order of the President, a full inquiry was made into the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. The much-publicized kidnaping of Frank Sinatra, Jr., was successfully resolved, and numerous alleged violations in the civil rights field received intensive investigation. Other violations increased substantially, probably the most serious being the rise in the number of bank robberies, burglaries and larcenies.

The FBI reached new peaks of achievement during the fiscal year in meeting this criminal challenge. Convictions in cases investigated by the Bureau rose to 12,921. This was an increase of 105 over the previous 12-month period, and represented 96.5 per cent of all persons brought to trial. Over 91 per cent of these convictions were obtained on guilty pleas. Actual, suspended and probationary sentences totaling more than 38,100 years resulted from these convictions and, in addition, 14 terms of life imprisonment were imposed by the courts.

A new high of \$210,771,402 was recorded in fines, savings and recoveries resulting from FBI investigations. Surpassing by more than \$24,000,000 the previous record established in fiscal year 1963, this total represented a return of \$1.43 for every dollar appropriated for the FBI. Included in this figure is the value of 19,856 stolen motor vehicles recovered, a record for cases investigated by the FBI in any 12-month period.

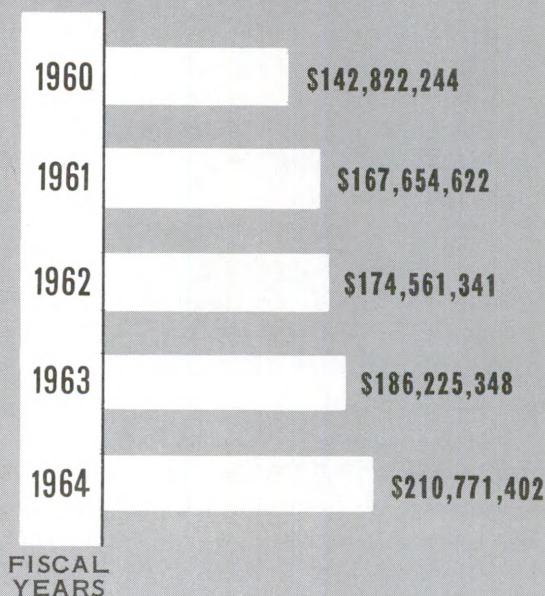
A total of 12,810 FBI fugitives were located during the 1964 fiscal year as compared with 11,887 the previous year. Sixteen of these were on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. At the close of the fiscal year, 182 "Top Ten" fugitives had been apprehended since the initiation of the program in March, 1950 - 68 as a direct result of public cooperation.

## ORGANIZED CRIME

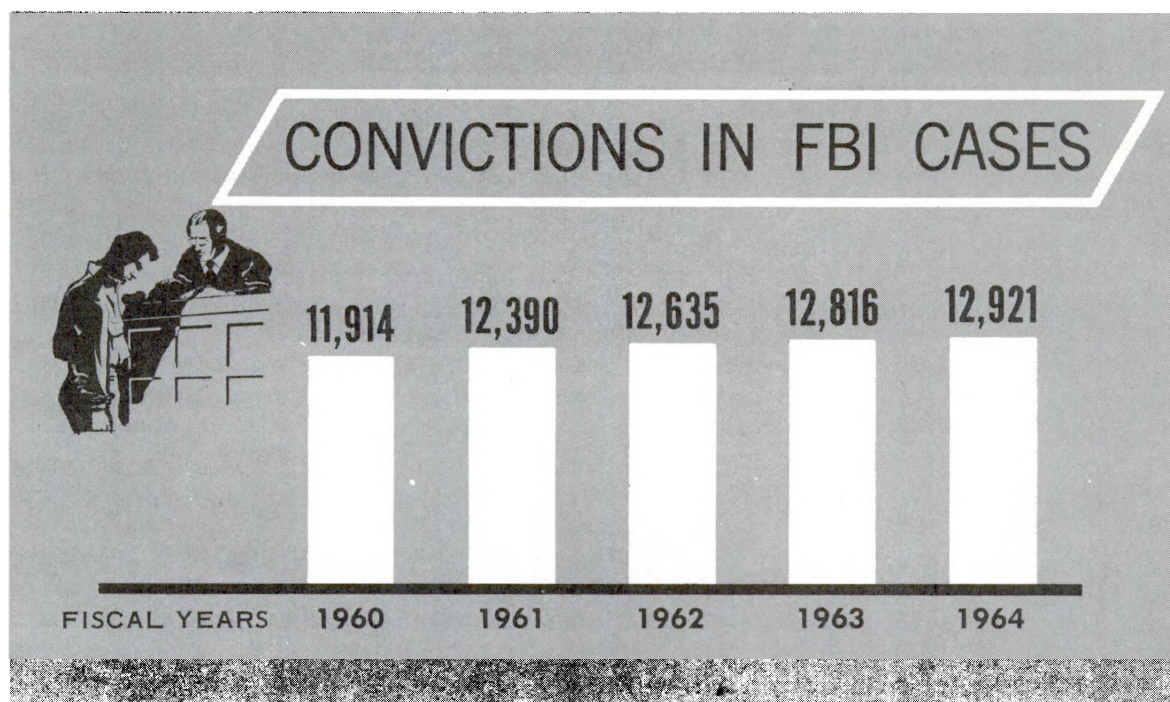
The tightly knit ranks of organized crime continued to be targets of highly effective penetration by the FBI. At the end of the 1964 fiscal year, the FBI was conducting approximately 5,000 investigations in this field and was working closely with other law enforcement agencies equally dedicated to the destruction of the organized underworld.

Investigations by the FBI in this

### FINES, SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES IN FBI CASES







field are divided into two main phases: the gathering of intelligence data to uncover the secret and illicit sources of hoodlum income, and the collection of evidence for prosecutive action. The reactions of organized crime prove the effectiveness of this work. Where arrogance and contempt for authority were once prevalent, fear and uncertainty exist today among professional gangsters.

Heavy blows have been struck by the FBI at the power structure of the gangland overlords, particularly in the area of interstate gambling, a basic bulwark of this nationwide criminal combine. Gambling is the most lucrative enterprise of the organized underworld, and to attack and destroy this conspiracy it is necessary to strike first at this major source of income. Three Federal antigambling statutes, enacted on September 13, 1961, have largely provided the means to accomplish this.

Specifically, these statutes prohibit the interstate transmission of wagering information, the interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia and the interstate transportation in aid of racketeering. Most FBI arrests of members of the organized mobs have come under these laws. During the 1964 fiscal year, 56 persons were convicted and more than \$91,000 in fines was imposed under these laws. There were also more than 150 individuals awaiting trial for violations of these statutes at the year's end.

An example of the setbacks recently suffered by organized crime was a raid conducted by the FBI in April, 1964, on the headquarters of a bookmaking operation in Newark, New Jersey. This culminated an extensive investigation by the FBI of this ring which had been operating in the New York City-Newark area and the principals were awaiting trial at the close of the fiscal period. Three months earlier, a major New England gambler was arrested by the FBI for transporting policy slips across a state line. Convicted on this charge, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.



## CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

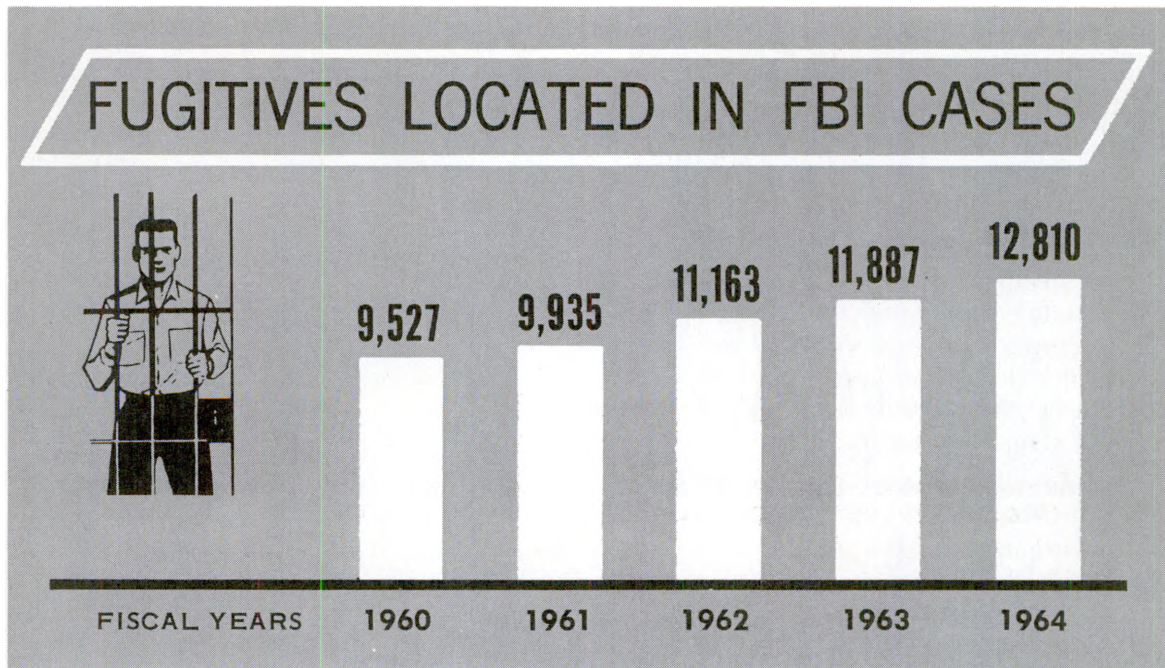
Much of the information obtained by the FBI regarding organized crime has come from carefully selected informants who have personal knowledge of its secret activities. In this and other areas of the FBI's responsibilities, informants have made tremendous contributions. Not only do they provide valuable assistance in the solutions of crimes, but often furnish tips to FBI Agents of planned violations, thereby making it possible to take preventive action.

Frequently, FBI Agents obtain information from informants which relates to criminal activities under the jurisdiction of other law enforcement agencies, either Federal, state or local. This data is immediately relayed to the appropriate authorities for action. In the 1964 fiscal year, the FBI disseminated more than 187,000 items of criminal information to law enforcement agencies, a great deal of which came from informants. Action taken by these agencies on the informant data resulted in a record 3,012 arrests and recoveries totaling \$4,495,722.

In FBI cases, information supplied by criminal informants during the year led to the arrest of 2,123 persons, including 1,246 fugitives. In addition, 548 individuals were located by the FBI for questioning as a result of informants' tips, and the sum of \$7,111,988 in stolen goods and contraband was recovered.

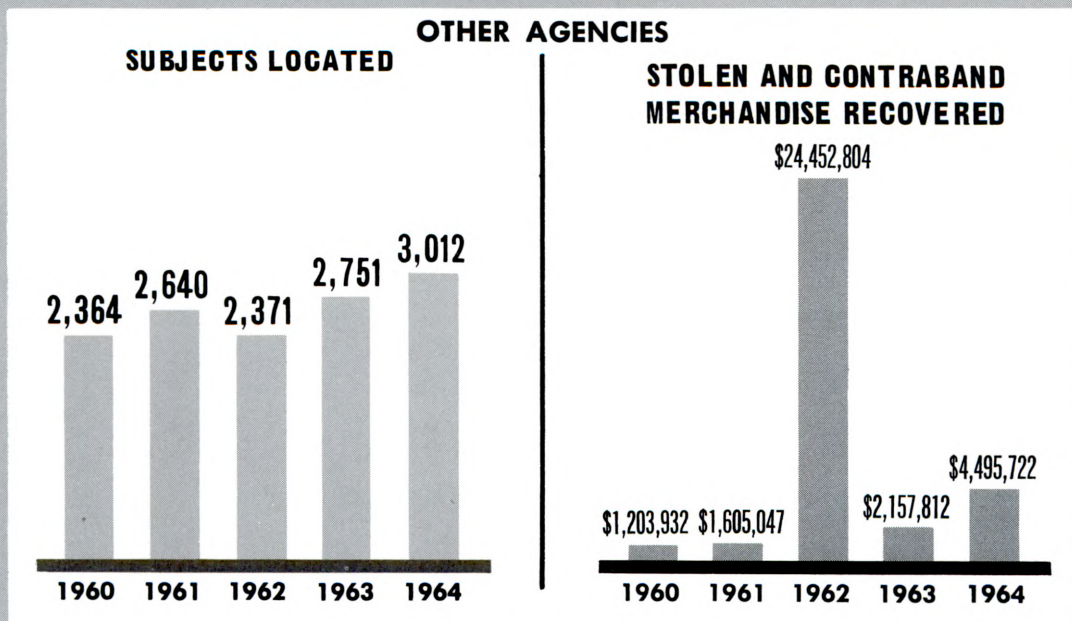
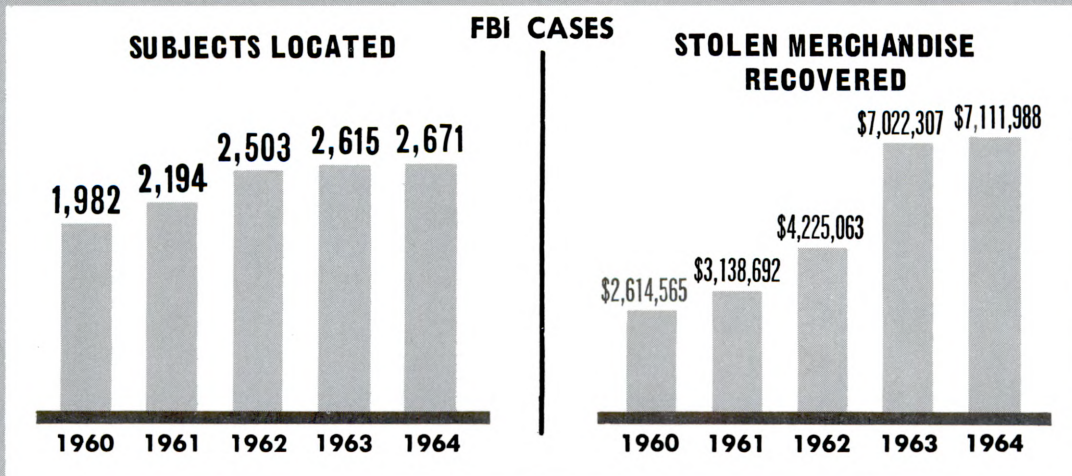
## MAJOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, covering some 170 Federal violations, is explicitly defined by law. The following is a brief account of some of the major categories investigated by the FBI and the results recorded during the 1964 fiscal year.





## ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO FBI CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS



Accomplishments by other law enforcement agencies resulted from information furnished FBI Agents by confidential informants which was passed on to the agencies having jurisdiction over the violations involved.



## *Anti - Racketeering and Labor - Management Acts*

Anti-Racketeering Act investigations by the FBI pertain to extortionate payoffs which are induced by threats, force or violence where interstate commerce is involved. In many cases, these schemes are instigated by labor racketeers to extort money or property by threatening to disrupt business activities or commit violence to individuals.

Violations of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 generally concern illegal payments made by management employers directly or indirectly to representatives of labor unions to gain favorable consideration for their businesses. In some instances where employers have had the courage to report anticipated payoffs to the FBI, labor racketeers have been caught in the act of receiving money. Employers who make the payments in these cases are also in violation of this law as are any intermediaries involved in the transactions.

Investigations by the FBI under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 are mainly concerned with the embezzlement of union funds, persons convicted of certain crimes holding union offices and the deprivation of union members of their rights by threats, force or violence.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act covers embezzlement of funds from pension plans, payoffs to parties connected with the plans and false statements relating to the plans.

There were 75 convictions in the 1964 fiscal year for violations of these Acts.

## *Antitrust*

In the fiscal year 1964, FBI investigations of antitrust matters led to 135 convictions, recoveries totaled \$12,409,549, and a total of \$1,266,701 in fines was imposed. These investigations, which are conducted by the FBI at the request of the Department of Justice, relate to monopolies and restraints of trade in interstate commerce and may result in criminal and/or civil proceedings against persons or corporations involved. Antitrust investigations are usually extensive and complicated in nature and frequently involve companies located throughout the country.

## *Assaulting or Killing of Federal Officers*

The FBI has primary investigative jurisdiction in cases involving the killing, assaulting, resisting, opposing, impeding, intimidation of, or interfering with Federal officers while engaged in, or resulting from, performance of their official duties. Twenty-eight convictions were recorded for violations of this statute in the 1964 fiscal year.

## *Bank Robberies, Burglaries and Larcenies*

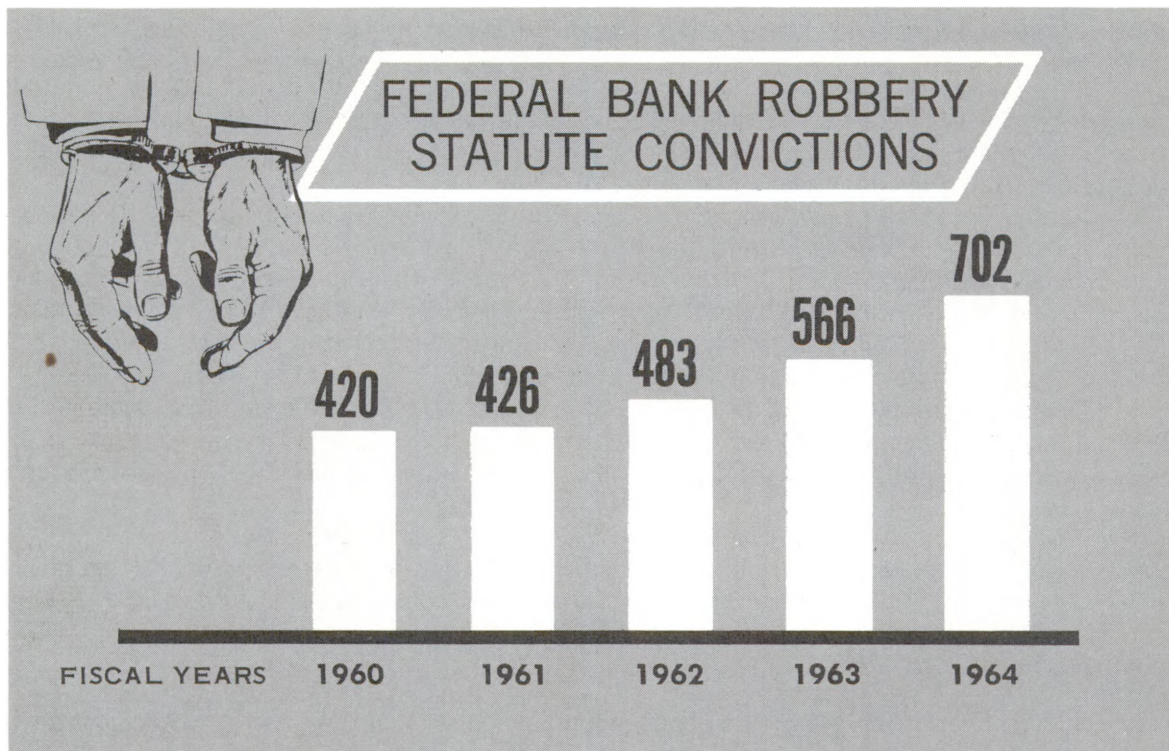
A record 1,624 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute occurred in fiscal year 1964, an increase of 871 over the 1960 fiscal period and exceeding the 1963 fiscal year total by 253. These crimes against banking institutions included 1,014 robberies, 412 burglaries and 198 larcenies.

A new high of 702 was also reached in convictions in Federal courts, outstripping the previous year's record by 136. Sentences, actual, suspended and probationary, of over 7,672 years were imposed in these cases and more than \$1,300,000 in stolen bank funds was recovered.

Of increasing concern to the FBI in the bank robbery picture is the "amateur" bank robber who operates alone by passing a demand note to a bank teller.

Frequently, this type of robber does not have a prior arrest record and the robbery is his





first plunge into crime. Consequently, he is often extremely difficult to identify through investigation because he has not previously come to the attention of law enforcement.

These individuals are quite different from the professional bank robber who may kidnap, assault or murder bank personnel or other innocent victims during the course of his crime. The menace of these professionals is amply portrayed by the case of George Zavada, a multiple bank robber apprehended by FBI Agents at San Jose, California, on June 12, 1964.

A Federal warrant was issued for Zavada, at Los Angeles in December, 1963, after he failed to appear for trial in connection with three Los Angeles area bank robberies. He was subsequently identified in three more California bank robberies, the last of which occurred on June 11, 1964, with the loss of approximately \$58,000.

Intensive investigation led FBI Agents to San Jose, California, where on June 12th Zavada was observed on a residential street. When ordered to surrender, he attempted to effect his escape by shooting at the apprehending Agents but was himself seriously wounded when the Agents returned his fire.

Zavada had been added to the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list in May, 1964. He was, according to information obtained from one of his closest associates, obsessed during this period with the idea of killing an FBI Agent.

### *Bribery and Conflict of Interest*

Bribery and conflict of interest violations are offenses that affect the essential operations of our Government and are, therefore, deemed to be among the most important criminal cases within the jurisdiction of the FBI. It is recognized that if Federal employees can be corrupted by payments so as to discharge their duties in other than a proper manner, or if their interests



Caught by a concealed camera in the act of robbing the Security Savings Association of Belleville, Illinois, on April 23, 1964, James Travis Smith appears to be affecting the casual stance of a customer as he waits for bank employees to meet his demands for money. He is holding a gun in his right hand. Smith escaped from the bank with \$3,471 but was apprehended by FBI Agents the following day. He subsequently entered a plea of guilty to Federal bank robbery charges in U. S. District Court, East St. Louis, Illinois, and was sentenced to 12 years in prison.



conflict with those of the United States, the efficient functioning of Government agencies will suffer. FBI investigations resulted in 33 convictions in these categories of cases during the 1964 fiscal year, an increase of seven over the preceding year.

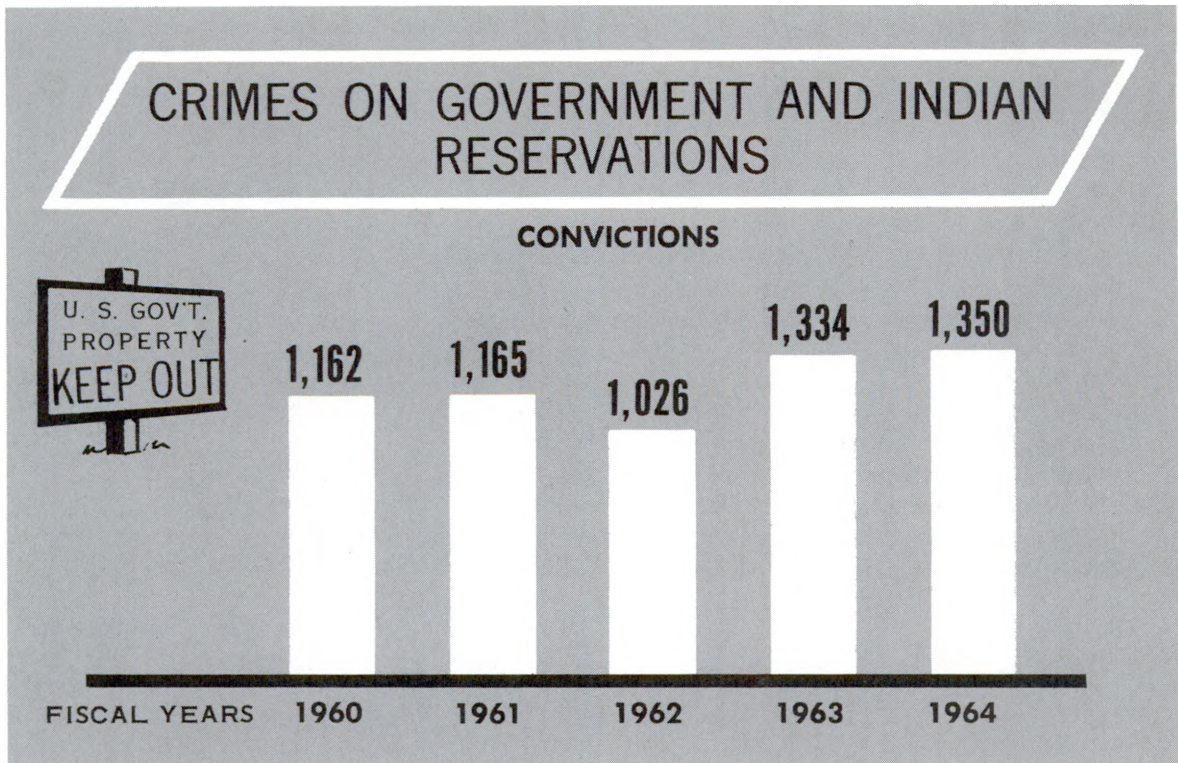
### *Civil Rights*

Civil rights cases handled by the FBI during fiscal year 1964 increased to 3,340, a substantial rise over the previous year. Each of these cases received thorough, impartial attention by experienced Agents specially trained in this field. The facts developed were promptly furnished to the Department of Justice, without opinion, for a determination as to whether further action was warranted. Full investigations were conducted where authorized by the Department. Five convictions under civil rights statutes were recorded during the 1964 fiscal period.

The FBI's jurisdiction in civil rights matters is clearly defined by Congressional enactments, and only in those instances where there are indications of violations covered by Federal law can investigative action be initiated. Since the FBI's duties are strictly investigative, it does not have authority to provide protection for victims in these cases.

During the fiscal year, the FBI was involved in a number of cases in this category which aroused much public interest. Included in these was the highly publicized disappearance of three young civil rights workers in Mississippi. This investigation was initiated because the trio disappeared after their release from jail at Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21, 1964.





### *Crimes Aboard Aircraft and on the High Seas*

FBI Agents investigated 59 complaints of crimes aboard aircraft in fiscal year 1964. The statute relating to this matter prohibits aircraft piracy, the intimidating or threatening of flight crews or attendants, the committing of other crimes of violence aboard aircraft in flight, carrying concealed deadly weapons aboard aircraft and the false reporting of any of these violations. Due to the serious nature of these offenses, the FBI affords them the most expeditious investigative attention. There were seven convictions for crimes aboard aircraft during the fiscal year.

Major crimes committed on the high seas aboard an American vessel or over the high seas on American aircraft fall within the maritime jurisdiction of the U. S. Government and are investigated by the FBI. During the 1964 fiscal year, there were 31 convictions in this category.

### *Crimes on Government and Indian Reservations*

Investigation of crimes on Government and Indian reservations by the FBI during the fiscal year resulted in 1,350 convictions. Sentences received amounted to more than 2,313 years and were imposed for such vicious crimes as murder, manslaughter, assault with a dangerous weapon, rape, burglary and armed robbery. In addition, the courts imposed four life sentences.

### *Embezzlement*

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, the FBI is responsible for investigating embezzlements and related offenses by officers and employees of specified types of



banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions. During the 1964 fiscal year, shortages involved in embezzlement cases amounted to more than \$19,000,000. As a result of FBI investigations, there were 596 convictions in these cases and fines and recoveries totaled in excess of \$16,800,000.

### *Extortion and Kidnaping*

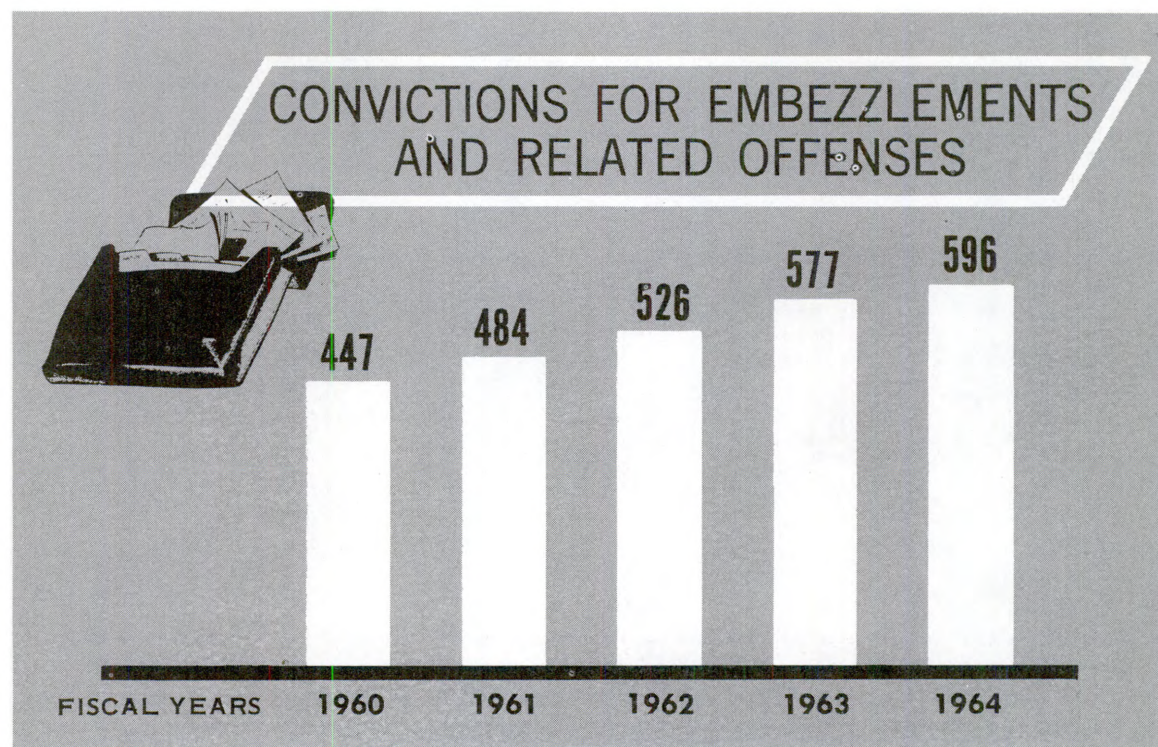
Extortion violations investigated by the FBI in the 1964 fiscal year resulted in 60 convictions. During the same period, the FBI maintained its record of having solved all but three of the major kidnaping cases which it has investigated since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in 1932. There were 20 convictions for violations of this law during the fiscal year, resulting in the imposition of six life sentences and additional sentences totaling more than 153 years.

### *Federal Housing Administration Matters*

Investigation of these matters involves false statements made in connection with loans for new homes or improvements to existing homes under the Federal Housing Administration Insurance program. Cases handled by the FBI during the 1964 fiscal year led to 163 convictions with actual, suspended and probationary sentences imposed totaling over 382 years.

### *Fraud Against the Government*

Fraud Against the Government investigations include some of the most complicated criminal cases handled by the FBI. The principal violations arise from false statements or false





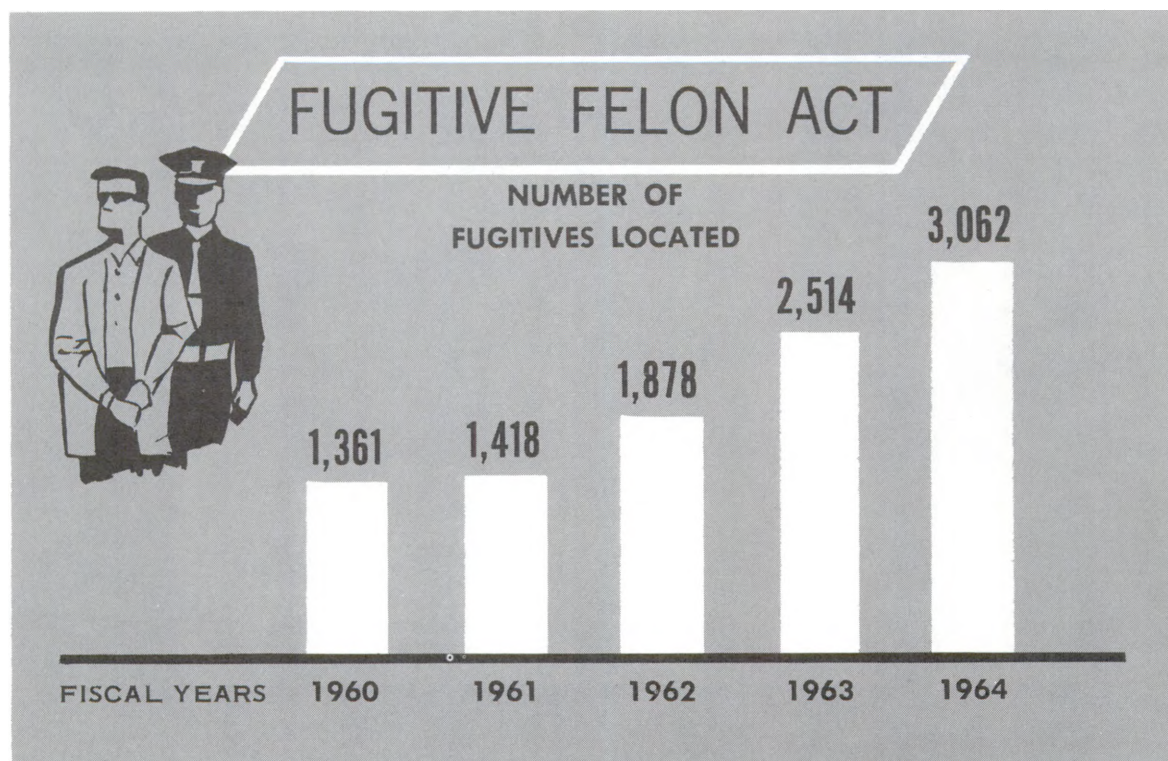
claims to the Government with many of the cases growing out of Government procurement contracts for supplies and services. The expert services of Special Agent accountants are frequently required in these cases to conduct detailed analyses of records and trace financial transactions. FBI investigations of these violations during the fiscal year 1964 led to 611 convictions. Sentences totaling more than 1,000 years were imposed and fines, savings and recoveries of \$3,933,722 were recorded.

In addition to securing evidence enabling the prosecution of violators, FBI investigations of frauds often provide information to administrative officials which assists them in designing controls and other measures to correct internal weaknesses in their organizations.

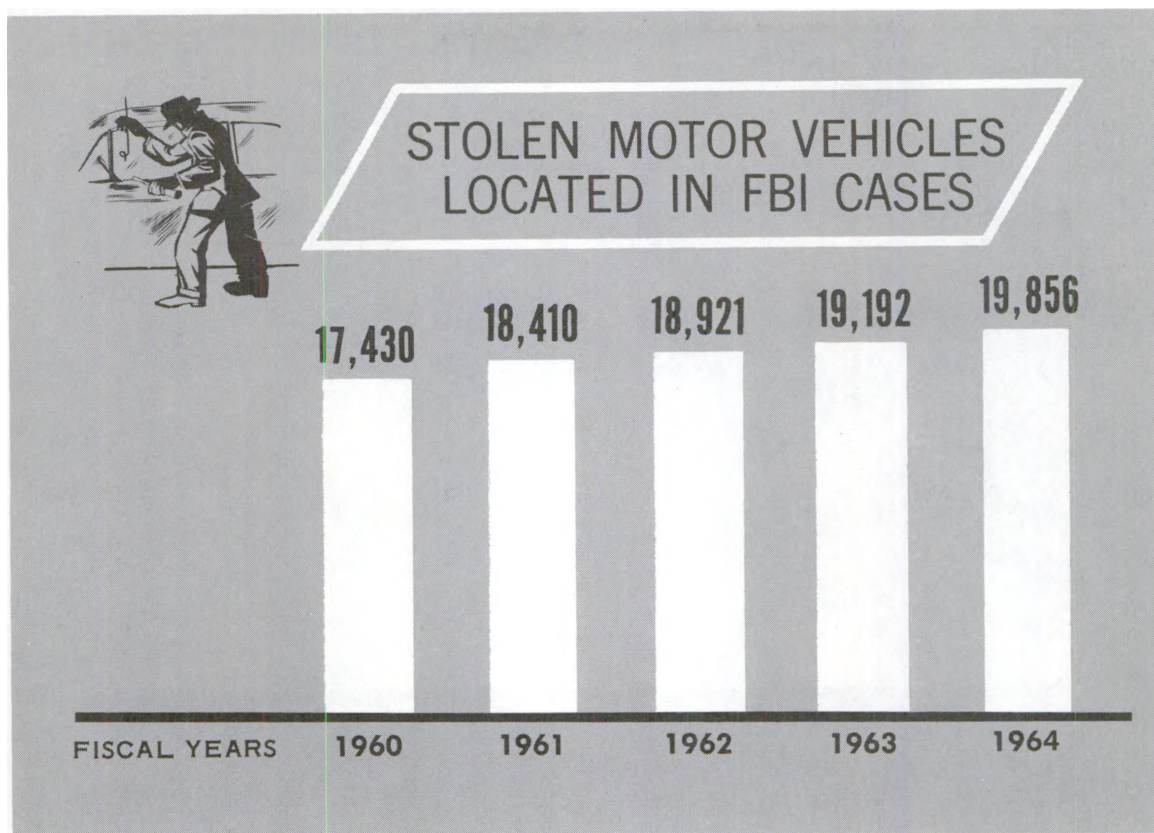
### *Fugitive Felon Act*

The Fugitive Felon Act, as amended October 4, 1961, authorizes the FBI to conduct investigations to locate persons who have fled across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody, confinement or to avoid giving testimony, where state felonies are involved. A total of 3,062 such fugitives were located for law enforcement agencies during the 1964 fiscal year by the FBI. This was an all-time high and represented the 11th consecutive year in which new records have been set in this program. The noteworthy total for the latest fiscal year represents an increase of 548 fugitives over the previous 12-month period.

Federal prosecution rarely is undertaken of fugitives apprehended in connection with the Fugitive Felon Act, since the primary purpose of the law is to aid local and state law enforcement agencies by locating wanted persons who have fled from their jurisdictions. This is one of the most effective Federal laws ever passed to assist local authorities in combating crime.







### *Illegal Wearing of Uniform, Impersonation and Related Statutes*

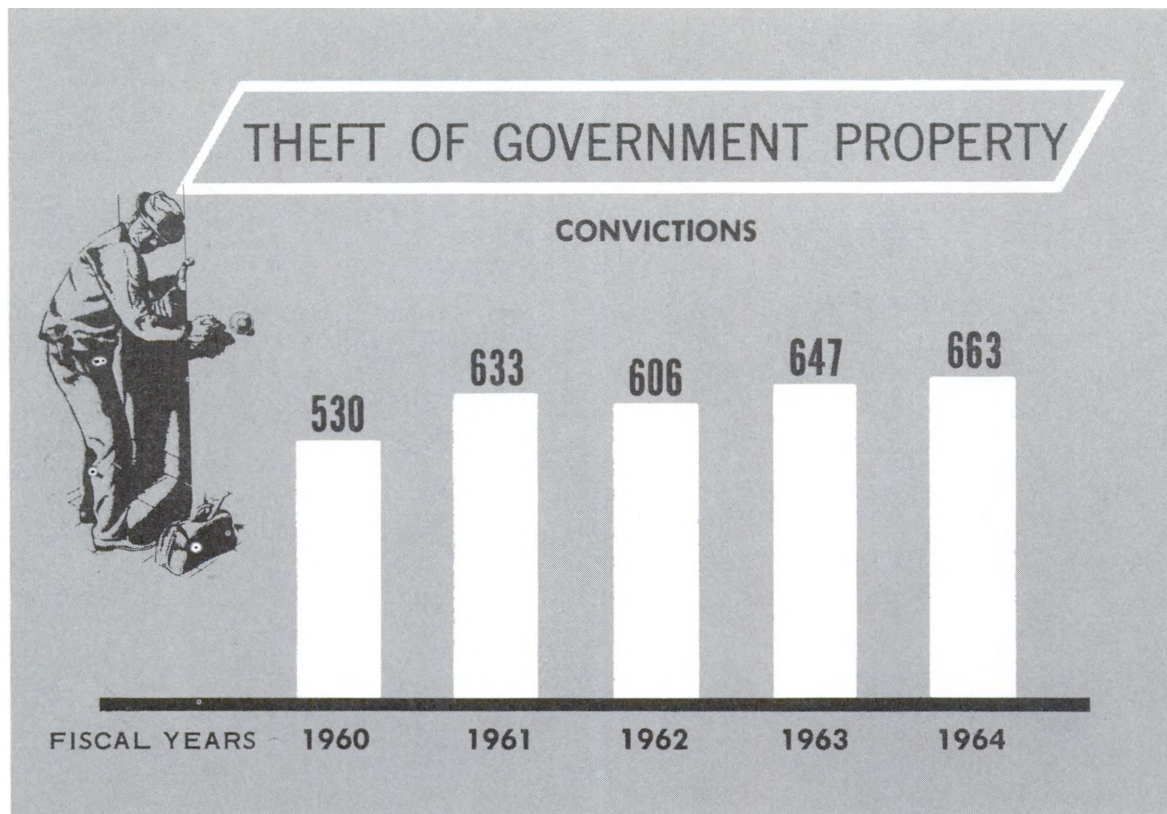
The FBI has primary investigative jurisdiction over statutes prohibiting the illegal wearing of the uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States or foreign nations; the illegal manufacture or use of badges, identification cards, insignia or certain documents and decorations of Government agencies or the Armed Forces; the illegal manufacturing of badges of veterans' organizations; using the Red Cross or 4-H Club emblem fraudulently; illegal manufacture or use of Merchant Marine decorations; forging or altering certificates of discharge from the Armed Forces or certain other military documents; and false advertising or misuse of names to indicate a private concern is a Federal agency. The FBI also handles violations of the Peace Corps Act, in accordance with a December 13, 1963, amendment which prohibits the unauthorized use of the Peace Corps' name. During the 1964 fiscal year, there were 94 convictions for violations of these laws.

FBI investigations of violations of the Impersonation Statute, which in general prohibits false representation as an officer or official of the United States Government, resulted in 68 convictions with sentences of more than 191 years imposed.

### *Interstate Transportation Crimes*

Investigations by the FBI under various Federal statutes prohibiting the interstate transportation of certain items and information led to 6,477 convictions during the 1964 fiscal year. The courts imposed more than 18,100 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences. Fines, savings and recoveries exceeded \$34,389,000.





Interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles and aircraft accounted for the greater part of these convictions—5,202. They resulted in the imposition of prison sentences totaling 7,596 years and 6,114 years in probationary and suspended sentences. Fines of \$43,575 were also imposed. A record 19,856 automobiles were recovered in cases investigated by the FBI in the fiscal year, exceeding the previous high in 1963 by 664. Motor vehicles and aircraft recovered in FBI cases were valued at \$29,575,666.

Interstate automobile theft rings are one of the major problems of the FBI in this field. These highly skilled gangs transport thousands of stolen automobiles in interstate commerce each year, generally after making alterations on the vehicles to preclude location and recovery. At the close of the fiscal year, there were approximately 70 such rings under investigation by the FBI.

Other convictions recorded in interstate crimes during the fiscal year included: 1,204 for interstate transportation of stolen property; 35 for interstate transportation in aid of racketeering; 17 for interstate transmission of wagering information; 4 for interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia; 3 for interstate transportation of stolen cattle and 2 for interstate transportation of lottery tickets.

### *Theft of Government Property*

Convictions for theft of Government property totaled 663 for the fiscal year 1964. This surpassed all previous records in this category since 1948 and is in keeping with the rising trend of these violations in recent years. FBI investigation of these cases also resulted in fines and recoveries totaling \$2,418,443.

## *White Slave Traffic Act*

There were 115 convictions in this category during the 1964 fiscal year. This statute, which was enacted on June 25, 1910, is designed to curtail commercial vice operations in interstate or foreign commerce. It prohibits the transportation of a female in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of prostitution, debauchery or other immoral purposes.

## **APPLICANT AND EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS**

The FBI has a major role in protecting the integrity of the Federal Government. In accordance with Executive Order 10450 issued April 27, 1953 (often referred to as the Federal Employees Security Program), it is charged with the responsibility of checking through its files the names and fingerprints of Government employees and applicants. Where allegations of disloyalty exist, investigations are conducted by the FBI for the purpose of obtaining facts which the interested agencies can use in deciding employment suitability. Results of these inquiries are furnished appropriate Government officials without opinion or recommendation. While investigations are limited to cases involving questions of loyalty, factors bearing on suitability, such as drunkenness, drug addiction, immorality, dishonesty and susceptibility to coercion, are also covered.

During the 1964 fiscal year, the FBI handled a total of 235,555 individual security forms under the provisions of Executive Order 10450. As a result of processing these forms, and on the basis of specific requests by Federal agencies and complaints received directly by the FBI, 1,049 preliminary inquiries and 710 full field investigations were instituted during the fiscal year. Many of these resulted in disproving various allegations made against employees or applicants.

American citizens employed by, or seeking employment with, the United Nations and other international organizations of which the United States is a member are investigated by the FBI when information of a disloyal nature concerning them is developed. Under this program one preliminary and 55 full field investigations were initiated in the fiscal year.

The FBI investigates all persons being considered for appointment by the Department of Justice. These include applicants for employment within the Department, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Prisons. Appointees to the Federal bench, United States Attorneys and assistants and United States Marshals and deputies are also investigated. The FBI handles inquiries regarding maintenance employees having access to space occupied by the Bureau. During the fiscal year 1964, 2,042 Departmental and 741 maintenance employee cases were handled by the FBI.

Public Law 298 provides that the Civil Service Commission shall have primary responsibility for conducting applicant investigations. It specifies, however, that the FBI shall handle those inquiries where the President so directs, where the position involved is certified as one of high sensitivity, or where data indicating possible disloyalty is discovered. Within these provisions, the Civil Service Commission requested 408 investigations for various agencies in the fiscal year 1964.

Other applicant or employee investigations conducted by the FBI during the 1964 fiscal year included: 240 for the White House and Cabinet officers; 37 for certain Congressional committees; 2,940 for the Atomic Energy Commission; 70 for the Agency for International Development; 15 for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; 79 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and 154 for the Peace Corps.

Applicant investigations are conducted by the FBI in cases involving requests for Presidential pardons by persons convicted of felonies in United States District Courts. Initiated at



the request of the Pardon Attorney, these inquiries are instituted to determine the activities and character of the applicants, who seek through the pardons to gain restoration of certain civil rights lost as a result of their convictions. As a matter of cooperation with the Pardon Attorney, the FBI also investigates applicants for executive clemency in those cases where the individual was originally convicted of an offense within the jurisdiction of the FBI. During the fiscal year, 404 investigations in these two categories were completed and furnished to the Pardon Attorney.

### *Name Checks*

In keeping with its responsibilities to correlate and disseminate information pertaining to the security of the United States, data obtained by the FBI is promptly furnished to appropriate agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government to assist them in carrying out their duties. In addition, various departments or agencies submit requests for name checks on persons or organizations in which they have an official interest. More than one million such requests were handled in the fiscal year 1964.

### *Civil Investigations*

Important savings result each year from civil investigations conducted by the FBI in matters in which the Government is a party in interest. In the 1964 fiscal year, more than \$129,000-000 in savings and recoveries was tabulated in these investigations.

A breakdown of the amounts recorded in some of the categories of these cases included: Admiralty Matters, \$5,016,873; Alien Property Custodian Matters, \$26,900,013; Ascertaining Financial Ability, \$2,788,835; Court of Claims, \$21,363,475; Federal Tort Claims Act, \$47,777,-140 and Renegotiation Act, \$10,850,000. In addition, miscellaneous civil suits resulted in savings and recoveries totaling \$14,435,882 during the fiscal year.

## **ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS**

Following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the FBI received a great number of complaints, allegations and items of information relating in some manner to President Kennedy and other officials. It was the FBI's responsibility to investigate these allegations, regardless of their apparent merit or the reliability of the sources, and insure they were appropriately reported for dissemination to the President's Commission investigating the assassination. Requests for investigation from the Commission were also handled and the results reported promptly.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1964 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, YEARS	SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES MONTHS	DAYS	FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
TOTALS	12,921	38,196	1	11	\$2,443,798	\$208,327,604	12,810.
ADMIRALTY MATTERS						5,016,873	
AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS REGISTRATION ACT	3	9			20,000		
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MATTERS						26,900,013	
ANTIRACKETEERING	4	21	6		10,000	15,500	3
ANTITRUST	135	10	1		1,266,701	12,409,549	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY						2,788,835	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	28	61	7	2	100	50	4
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1946	1						
AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT	5				6,010		
BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY AND LARCENY	702	7,672	3	23	7,300	1,342,100	203
BILLS OF LADING ACT	7	15		1	504		1
BOND DEFAULT	53	148	10	2	4,000		114
BRIBERY	33	81		3	121,341	1,322,555	5
CIVIL RIGHTS	5	11					1
CONTEMPT OF COURT	9		4	24	1,000		1
COPYRIGHTS	4		6		750	14,888	
COURT OF CLAIMS						21,363,475	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	7	5			950		3
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	31	80	10	9	400	50	10
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	14	39	6		100	3,795	4,279
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	22	11	6	20	4,900		4
DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY	6	14	10	1		300	
ELECTION LAWS	5	11			3,750		
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RE- LEASE VIOLATORS	214	361	5	20		10,850	1,545
ESPIONAGE	1					2,870,789	
EXTORTION	60	229	5	21	500		55
FALSE ENTRIES IN RECORDS OF INTERSTATE CARRIERS	2	3	6			108	
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	163	382	11	15	84,050	132,954	82
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	6	18	6	1	1,000	126,300	
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						47,777,140	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	6	34					4
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS							1
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION						180	1
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	611	1,071	3	1	117,557	3,846,165	236
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,350	2,313		24	54,735	85,835	298
HARBORING FUGITIVES	8	19					9
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	94	94	8	12	2,825	1,131	21
IMPERSONATION	68	191	7	10	100	4,140	50
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	17	34		1	26,650		20
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	35	79			64,600	7,390	37

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1964 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS							1
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES							1
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	2				525		
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	10	59	6	1	70,050	192	6
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	3	14		1		27,593	2
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT (1)	5,202	13,710		28	43,575	29,575,666	942
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	1,204	4,280		21	159,350	4,410,910	731
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	4	6	6		550	2,500	
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	4	7		1			
KIDNAPING	20	153	5	16	250	239,191	10
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	29	38	6		106,100		3
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	40	100	11	13	1,250	14,114	9
MAIL FRAUDS	34	110	6	2	20,000	54,228	14
MISCELLANEOUS	22	5	7		2,500	14,435,882	
NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	30	94	3	3	1,000		2
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - BANKS	509	1,607	10	18	50,950	16,416,974	74
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	33	108		1	1,500	120,293	8
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - SAVINGS AND LOAN	54	168	5	1	47,900	231,401	11
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	48	147	6	3	10,700	546,992	23
NEUTRALITY ACT AND RELATED STATUTES						3,172	
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	13	51		2	20,250		9
PASSPORTS AND VISAS	2	8					
PERJURY	32	71	5	4	100		10
RED CROSS MATTERS	2	6					
RENEGOTIATION ACT						10,850,000	
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948	251	517	8	14	1,601		305
SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT	2	5	6	1			
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	663	1,427	6	16	28,448	2,389,995	195
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	781	1,917	8	18	40,601	2,801,298	265
UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS	2	3			25		1
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSE- CUTION, CONFINEMENT OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY	1	5			5,000	78,625	3,062
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	98	197			8,250	105,889	24
WAR RISK INSURANCE						10,000	
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT	2	6			20,000	1,724	1
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	115	341	5	17	3,500		114

LIFE SENTENCES - 14  
 DEATH SENTENCES - NONE  
 (1) AUTOS RECOVERED - 19,856  
 GAMBLING DEVICES CONFISCATED - 174



# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE



1964



FBI ANNUAL REPORT

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# Protecting Democracy

THE PRIMARY responsibility for counterintelligence activities and the protection of the internal security of the United States lies with the FBI. This Bureau was charged with investigating espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities by Presidential Directive on September 6, 1939. In addition, it is responsible for correlating all information pertaining to America's internal security and disseminating such data to interested Federal agencies.

The scope of the FBI's investigative activity in this vital field includes the identification of foreign intelligence personnel operating against the United States, the determination of their targets and objectives and the gathering of data regarding their operations which would be of value in the national defense. While the FBI's authority does not extend outside this country, information collected often influences national policy relating to other governments.

Keeping appropriate Government officials constantly informed regarding the activities and plans of domestic enemies provides the basis for establishing effective preventive measures and countermeasures. The protection provided the American people through these operations cannot be measured on the basis of convictions and other statistics. These are totally inaccurate as indicators of the FBI's effectiveness in intelligence matters. Due to the very nature of the investigations and the information obtained from them, it is not possible to publicly record a detailed outline of accomplishments.

## *Communist Activities*

The Communist Party, USA, stepped up its programs on all domestic fronts during the 1964 fiscal year. While seeking to hide its slavish allegiance to the Soviet Union behind a cloud of propaganda, the Party worked unremittingly to increase its influence in the racial struggle; gain new members through an intensive youth recruitment campaign; and promote the false impression that it is a legitimate political party.

Many developments on the national and international scene afforded American communists encouragement during the fiscal year. Perhaps the most important, from the Party's point of view, were the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which reversed the conviction of the Party for failing to register under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the subsequent refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review this decision. Party National Chairman Elizabeth Gurley Flynn\* hailed this action as a victorious turning point for the communists in their 13-year struggle against the Internal Security Act.

The signing of the partial nuclear test-ban treaty was interpreted by the Communist Party, USA, as resulting from a shift in the world balance of forces in favor of communism and as a turning away from capitalism toward "socialism." Other aspects of American foreign policy which came under Party scrutiny included the involvement of American troops in South Vietnam. The Party has charged that these "imperialistic policies" have disgraced the United States before the world and endanger world peace. It has conducted an intensive campaign for the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam and has also demanded an end to the "unjust" American policy pursued with respect to Cuba.

In continuing its drive to recruit young people, Party leaders during the fiscal year spoke before audiences at nearly 50 colleges in this country. They also appeared as guests on numerous radio and television programs. In October, 1963, a youth conference at Chicago, Illinois, sponsored by the Communist Party was guided by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, toward

\*Died in Moscow, September 5, 1964.

the formation of a new, broad national youth organization. With the goal of the proposed new group established as the promotion of socialism, regional committees were named and plans made for a founding convention which was called in June, 1964. Approximately 450 young Marxist partisans attended this June meeting and set in motion one of the most ambitious communist youth movements in years, the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. With this name, the group memorialized the late Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, a prominent crusader for civil rights and supporter of communist fronts who at the age of 93 joined the Communist Party.

That paramount allegiance to the Soviet Union continued to be a fundamental tenet of the Communist Party, USA, was amply demonstrated by its repeated representation of Russia as a nation dedicated to the establishment and maintenance of peace throughout the world. The Party has also pledged its wholehearted support to the Kremlin in the Sino-Soviet dispute, claiming that the ideological line of the Chinese communists is at odds with all other parties of the Soviet bloc. The Party continues to maintain, however, that Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations.

The Party waged a constant effort in the fiscal year 1964 to exploit the civil rights issue. During the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, communists and Party sympathizers sought to involve themselves in every aspect of this demonstration. Although attempting to conceal their communist connections, approximately 200 Party members actually participated in the March.

Other recent racial demonstrations have attracted communists, usually in a hidden role, and the legitimate leaders of these activities have been hard pressed to keep them out and minimize their influence.

The FBI does not investigate the legitimate activities of civil rights groups, but from an intelligence standpoint it is concerned with determining the extent of possible communist infiltration of these organizations.

### *Communist Front Organizations*

During the fiscal year 1964, the Communist Party continued to create and utilize front organizations wherever and whenever possible to implement and propagandize the Party's work. It also stepped up its efforts to infiltrate legitimate nonsubversive groups for the purpose of gaining a dominant role in their policy-making machinery. Organizations which attract communists cover the entire spectrum of the social and labor movement in this country because there is little of significance in this realm that is not of interest to the Party.

The FBI is continually alert to the formation of new communist front groups. These organizations are promptly investigated, as are those elements which seek to infiltrate legitimate groups. Information of an evidentiary nature obtained during these investigations is referred to the Department of Justice for consideration in instituting proceedings under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 (see page 15) and the Internal Security Act of 1950. The legitimate activities of infiltrated groups are not investigated by the FBI, which is concerned only with the communist penetration involved.

At the close of fiscal year 1964, the names of 274 organizations, communist and noncommunist, appeared on the Justice Department's list of those cited under Executive Order 10450.

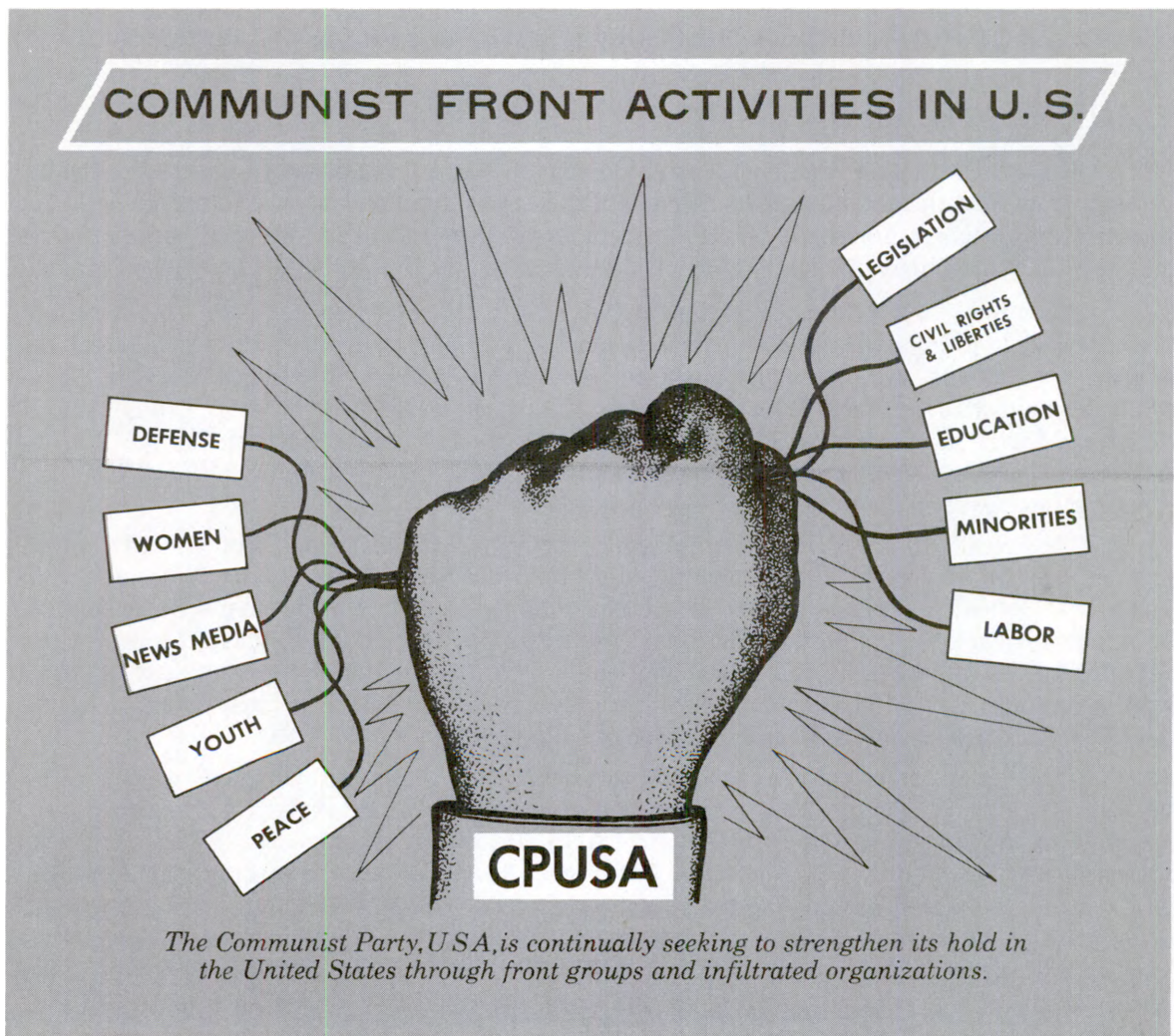
### *Legal Action*

On December 1, 1961, a 12-count indictment was returned by a Federal Court Jury in Washington, D. C., charging the Communist Party, USA, with failure to register as a communist-action organization. The Party was convicted on all counts in U. S. District Court, Washington, on December 17, 1962, and a maximum fine of \$120,000 was imposed. On December 17, 1963, the



District of Columbia Court of Appeals reversed the conviction, holding that the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination was available to the officials of the Party as a legal justification for refusing to register. A request by the Government to the Supreme Court to review this decision was denied on June 8, 1964, and at the year's end the case was under review by the Department of Justice to determine whether a reindictment and retrial should be sought.

The passport sanction requirement of the Internal Security Act of 1950 makes it a punishable offense for any member of the Communist Party, USA, to apply for, use or attempt to use a U. S. passport. As of the close of the fiscal year, there had been no criminal prosecutions under the passport sanction. The Department of State, however, had revoked passports held by Communist Party leaders Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Herbert Eugene Aptheker. This action was taken on the basis of information furnished by the FBI. Civil proceedings instituted by Flynn and Aptheker to enjoin the Secretary of State from revoking their passports were heard by a three-judge panel of the U. S. District Court at Washington, D. C., on July 13, 1963, and the constitutionality of the revocation action was upheld. However, the United States Supreme Court on June 22, 1964,



reversed this decision, ruling that the pertinent section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was unconstitutional on its face and as applied to Flynn and Aptheker.

By the close of the fiscal year, the Department of Justice had petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order 37 national and district functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, to register as Party members under the appropriate section of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Hearings have been held in 36 of these cases and registration orders have been issued by the Board against 28 of the respondents. These findings were based on evidence developed by the FBI. Notices of appeal have been filed in 25 of these cases. On April 23, 1964, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals handed down a decision in two of the cases which had been consolidated for appeal purposes. This decision, which is binding on the remaining 23 cases in which appeals had been filed, upheld the registration orders but did not consider the constitutional issues.

Party leaders have placed the active membership figure of the Communist Party, USA, at 10,000, a numerical strength which may not appear to be too significant. This information is misleading, however, since leaders know that there are a great many inactive members who have not turned their backs on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and can be expected to move back into action if the Party is successful in its fight against the Internal Security Act of 1950.

### *The Threat from Abroad*

The communist-bloc nations have hundreds of official representatives in this country serving in diplomatic establishments, United Nations missions and various delegations. The United States being a primary target of Soviet and satellite espionage, many of these officials are involved in the illegal gathering of intelligence information.

Exploiting their privileged status to the fullest, these diplomats have endeavored, by various means, to make friendly and personal contacts with American businessmen, scientists, engineers and others who they hoped might be developed as sources of information. This Soviet tactic was reported by the FBI in great detail in an article entitled "The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy," which was published in the January-February, 1964, issue of the "Harvard Business Review." This report not only identified Soviet spy techniques but suggested how American businessmen could recognize and thwart them.

FBI investigations of foreign intelligence activities are concerned with identifying persons engaged in espionage in this country, disrupting these operations and securing legal evidence of violations of Federal laws. Information obtained is widely disseminated to appropriate Government agencies. During the 1964 fiscal year, this data served as the basis for exclusions and deportations of dangerous aliens and other actions designed to defeat the operations of enemy intelligence agents. In addition, four Soviet diplomats were declared persona non grata by the Department of State on the basis of information supplied by the FBI.

The insidious nature of the communist threat is clearly indicated in cases investigated by the FBI. On July 19, 1963, a Navy enlisted man, Yeoman First Class Nelson C. Drummond, was convicted of espionage conspiracy and on August 15, 1963, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Drummond was arrested by FBI Agents in Larchmont, New York, on the night of September 28, 1962, while in the act of passing classified documents to Evgeni M. Prokhorov, a secretary to the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Drummond had surreptitiously removed these documents from the files of the United States Naval Base at Newport, Rhode Island. Prokhorov and a second member of the Soviet mission involved in this case were declared persona non grata and they departed from the United States on October 1, 1962.



# NELSON C. DRUMMOND

## SOVIET SPY



← Yeoman Nelson C. Drummond, Navy non-commissioned officer arrested by the FBI September 28, 1962, as a Soviet Spy.

Drummond surreptitiously removing classified documents from Navy files for delivery to his Soviet superior in New York. Photograph taken from a concealed closed circuit television camera.

↓



On July 2, 1963, Soviet nationals Ivan D. Egorov and his wife were arrested by the FBI in New York City on charges of espionage. Simultaneously, two alleged Soviet illegal agents were arrested in Washington, D. C., on similar charges. On October 11, 1963, the charges against Egorov and his wife were dismissed, contingent upon their immediate departure from the United States, in accordance with an agreement reached for the reciprocal release of an American citizen being held in the Soviet Union. They left this country on October 11, 1963. Others involved in this case were awaiting trial at the end of the fiscal year.

The first conviction under the espionage section of the Atomic Energy Act was recorded on June 9, 1964, at Kansas City, Kansas, when George John Gessner was sentenced to life imprisonment for furnishing highly classified information concerning nuclear weapons to Soviet officials in Mexico. Gessner deserted from the United States Army in December, 1960. He fled to Mexico, made contact with Soviet intelligence officers and furnished them nuclear weapons data.

### *Nationalist Activities*

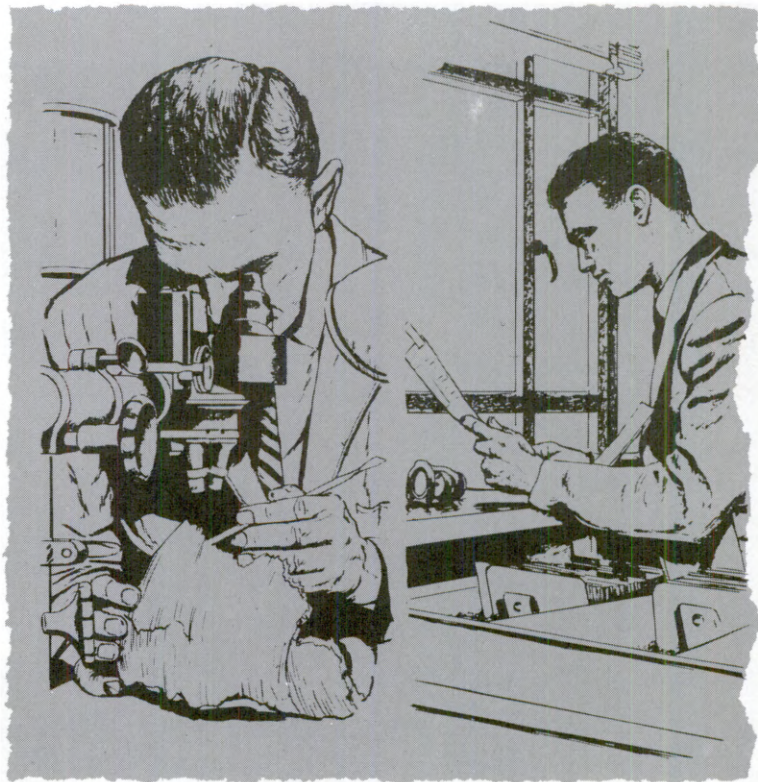
The FBI, at the close of the fiscal year, had under investigation a number of Puerto Rican nationalist groups which advocate independence for Puerto Rico by any means, including violence. Members of some of these organizations have engaged in acts of violence in the past, but prompt action by the FBI and local authorities has done much to forestall such activities.

An example of the work in this area involved the members of a small independence group in Puerto Rico, the Movimiento Armado Puertorriqueno Autentico, who, during the year, committed a series of burglaries, the proceeds of which were used to purchase arms and supplies for a future revolution. In March, 1964, information was received by the FBI that a burglary would be committed at a business establishment near San Juan, Puerto Rico. This information was passed on to appropriate police officials in Puerto Rico who arrested one of the members at the burglary scene.

The ensuing investigation led to a raid by the Puerto Rican Police in April, 1964, on a cave in the mountains near Moca, Puerto Rico, in which a cache of arms and ammunition and other supplies, including a declaration of war against the United States, were found and confiscated. A gun battle between the police and the occupants of the cave resulted in the death of one of the group. At the year's end, most of the members of this group were imprisoned or out on bond awaiting trial for violation of the Puerto Rican arms laws.



# COOPERATIVE SERVICES



1964



FBI ANNUAL REPORT

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# Benefits of Cooperation

**T**HE TAXING role of American law enforcement in providing citizen protection in the face of an unprecedented crime challenge makes it mandatory that the closest possible cooperation exist among all levels of the profession.

Whether large or small, no law enforcement agency can operate efficiently today without assistance from other departments. A continuous exchange of information is necessary since the modern criminal knows no local or state boundaries. Effective use of this information is the other side of the cooperative coin, for unqualified or poorly trained personnel are unable to cope with the complexities of the crime problem.

The bonds of cooperation are strong, but there is room for improvement. The FBI is dedicated to the continuing advancement of law enforcement and many of its services are designed to meet this end. Its full cooperative facilities, including the Laboratory and Identification Divisions, are available to enforcement agencies throughout the country, and with more than 1,000 Special Agents qualified to instruct other officers in various phases of law enforcement work, the FBI provides police training at all levels, when requested. These services are furnished without charge but the FBI is amply repaid through the fine assistance it receives from local and state law enforcement agencies.

## POLICE TRAINING

Law enforcement personnel without adequate training are a liability to a community, which is expensive and potentially dangerous. The careless act of an untrained officer can reduce a criminal investigation to shambles. When such an act is compounded, the whole course of law enforcement's battle against crime may be affected. Consequently, the FBI is anxious to provide the best possible instruction for all officers and has geared much of its training facilities to this purpose.

### *Police Training Schools*

Special Agents trained as instructors are assigned in all parts of the country and are available on request to assist in training programs being conducted by other law enforcement agencies. During the 1964 fiscal year, these Agents participated in 4,163 training schools, a new record, which were attended by over 117,275 Federal, state and local officers. The subjects of these schools ranged from basic instruction for recruits to advanced and technical training for experienced officers, detectives and supervisory personnel. Specialized instruction was provided on such topics as searches and seizures, arrests, firearms, defensive tactics, fingerprinting, photography and investigative procedures for various types of major crimes.

### *FBI National Academy*

Two sessions of the FBI National Academy were held during the fiscal year 1964. Graduation of the 192 officers in these classes brought the total number of graduates since the inception of the school in 1935 to 4,546. Of the 2,820 graduates still active in law enforcement,

## FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



**BEGAN JULY 29, 1935**

**73 SESSIONS** HELD AS OF JULY, 1964



TOTALING **4,546 GRADUATES** REPRESENTING EVERY STATE IN THE UNION, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PUERTO RICO, AND MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



**OVER 29% OF THE GRADUATES** STILL IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE EXECUTIVE HEADS OF THEIR DEPARTMENTS.



over 29 per cent are executive heads of their respective agencies. This is in keeping with the purpose of the National Academy which is to train career law enforcement officers to serve as administrators and instructors in their own departments.

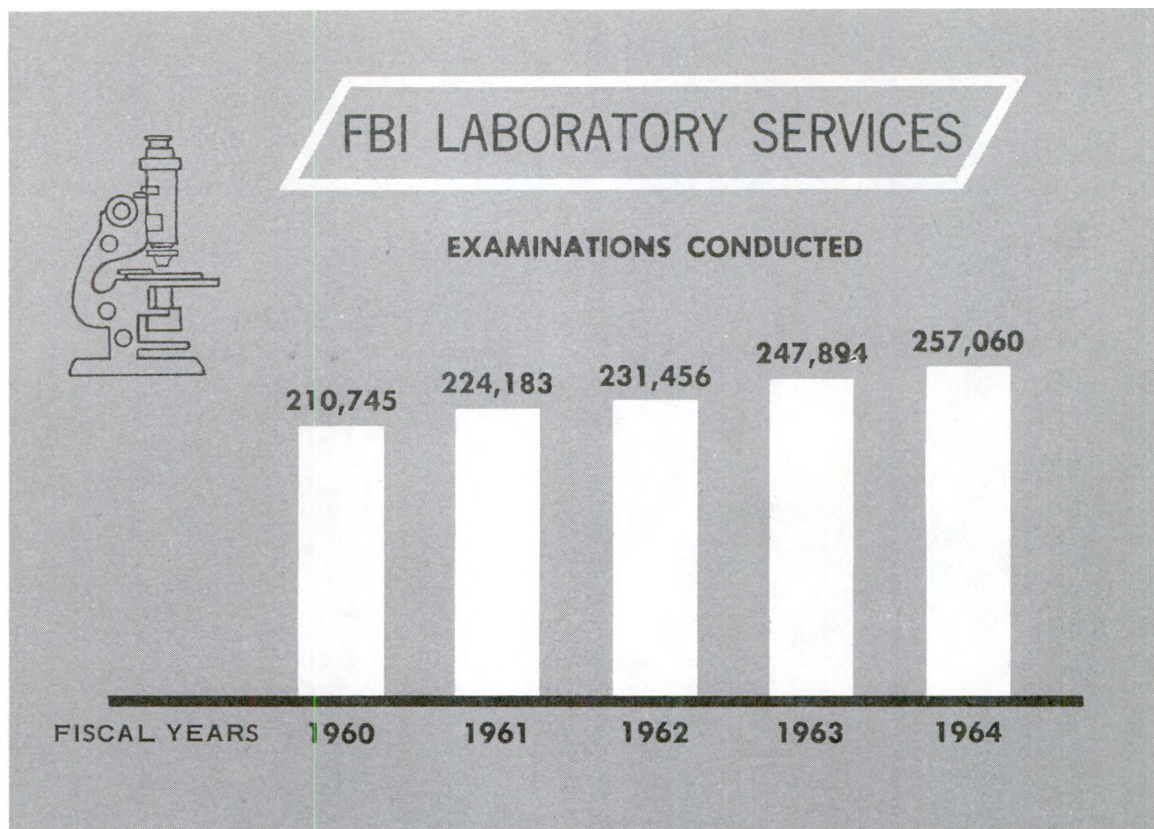
Twenty foreign officers, representing 14 nations, attended the two sessions of the National Academy during the fiscal year. These men, and others from foreign countries, have not only received instruction in the latest law enforcement techniques but, through association with their American classmates, have derived an appreciation for, and an understanding of, the United States which serves us well upon their return to their homelands.

## THE FBI LABORATORY

Scientific examinations of physical evidence are conducted by the FBI Laboratory in criminal cases for any law enforcement agency in the Nation without charge. In the fiscal year 1964, all-time highs were recorded by the Laboratory in the number of specimens submitted, 200,119, and the number of examinations made, 257,060. Evidence was received from FBI field offices, other Federal agencies and state and local agencies.

Examinations conducted during this period included 153,525 in the document, photographic and shoe and tire print fields; 55,301 involving translations and related matters; 48,093 in the fields of physics and chemistry and 141 involving radio and electronics. In some instances, the results clearly indicated a suspect's innocence, conclusions every bit as welcome as those which pointed conclusively to a culprit's guilt.





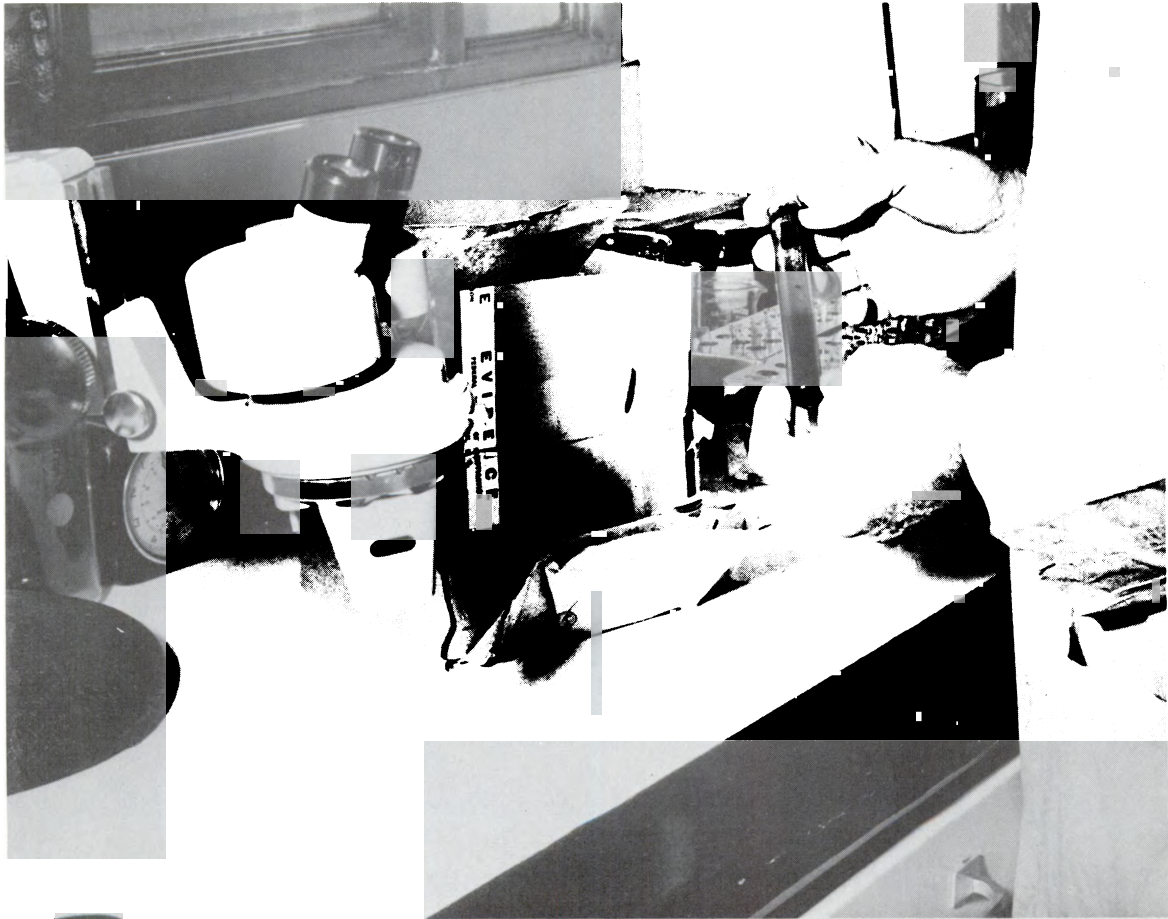
The value of the FBI Laboratory's work is demonstrated in some of the cases it handled during the fiscal year 1964.

A hardware store in a northwestern state was burglarized on the night of July 17, 1963, and hand tools were stolen which were used that same night in the commission of several other burglaries. Police investigation disclosed shoe impressions on the ground at the scene of the hardware store burglary, including one which appeared to be a double impression made by shoes of two different kinds. A plaster cast of this double print was submitted to the FBI Laboratory where examination disclosed the impressions matched the shoes of two suspects developed by the police. Testimony by the FBI Agent who examined the evidence helped convict the suspects who were sentenced to terms of 15 years in prison.

In April, 1963, the partially dismembered body of a 24-year-old woman, a British Olympic skiing star, was found by police of a western city stuffed in a cedar chest. She had been sexually assaulted, strangled with a garrote, decapitated, one foot amputated and stabbed repeatedly. Investigation disclosed that a camera missing from her residence had been sold to a secondhand store. A signature on this bill of sale led to the arrest of an 18-year-old student as the murderer.

Police submitted to the FBI Laboratory the bill of sale, items of the student's clothing and a piece of twine found in his possession. FBI examiners identified the signature on the bill of sale as the student's; human blood was found on his clothing; and the twine matched the garrote as well as a shred of twine found on the woman's camera. Testimony to this effect was presented at the student's trial which ended with his conviction for murder in early July, 1963. He was subsequently sentenced to be executed.





Typical of the evidence submitted to the FBI Laboratory by law enforcement agencies throughout the country is the blood sample held by the Agent examiner above. Scientific examination of this sample to determine its type and other data can provide the investigator in the field with information which may assist in the elimination of a suspect or the development of further evidence leading to the conviction of a criminal. The FBI Laboratory received 200,119 specimens of all types for examination during the fiscal year 1964.

An eastern bookmaker, surprised in his home by a police raid, quickly barricaded himself in his attic and burned notes he had made regarding his illegal activities. By the time the police had forced their way into the attic, only charred paper fragments of this evidence remained. These were carefully retrieved and submitted to the FBI Laboratory. Examination of the fragments disclosed evidence of bookmaking and numbers-pool operations. An FBI expert testified concerning these findings in April, 1964, and the bookmaker was found guilty as charged.

In addition to the assistance it renders in criminal investigations, the FBI Laboratory provides a wide variety of services to other Federal agencies in civil and intelligence matters and conducts specialized research projects to expand knowledge in the field of scientific crime detection.



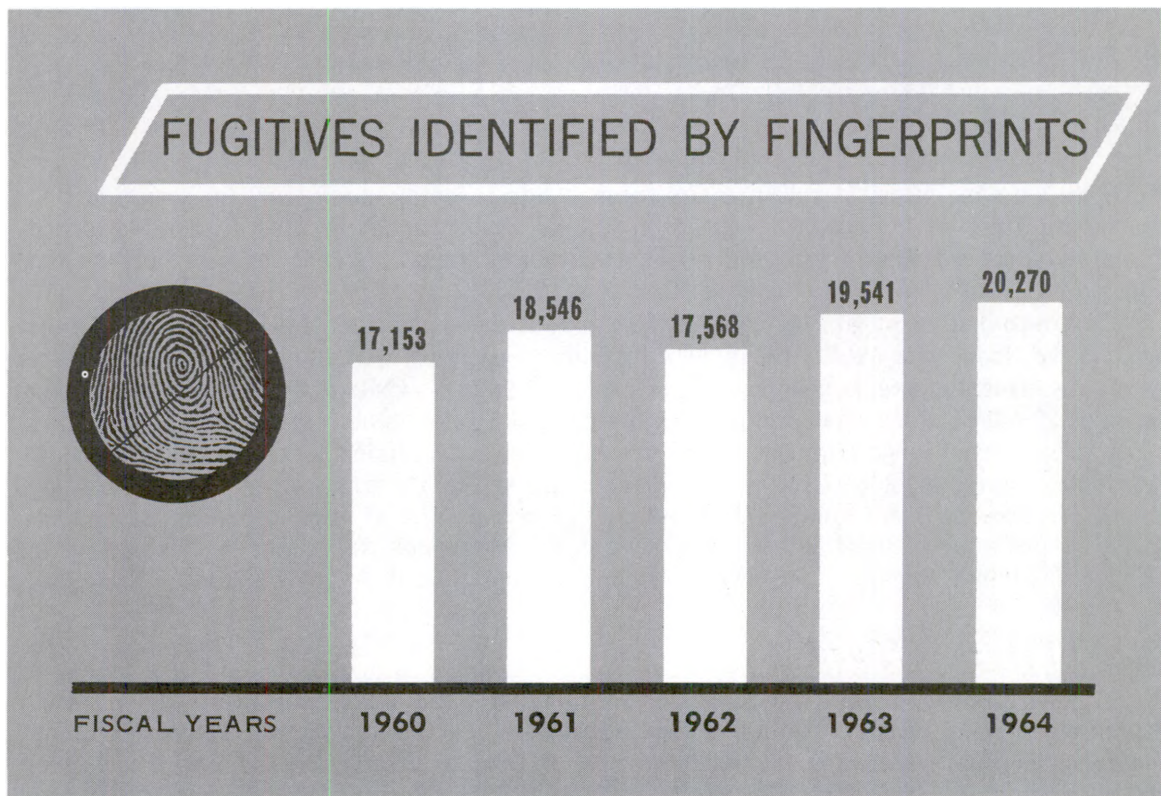
## FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

The unusual in identification is common in the work of the FBI Identification Division. Such a case occurred in August, 1963, when approximately 70 cases of dynamite exploded in a slag dump of a mining company in a western state. This dynamite was part of a large amount stolen from an explosives company earlier that month.

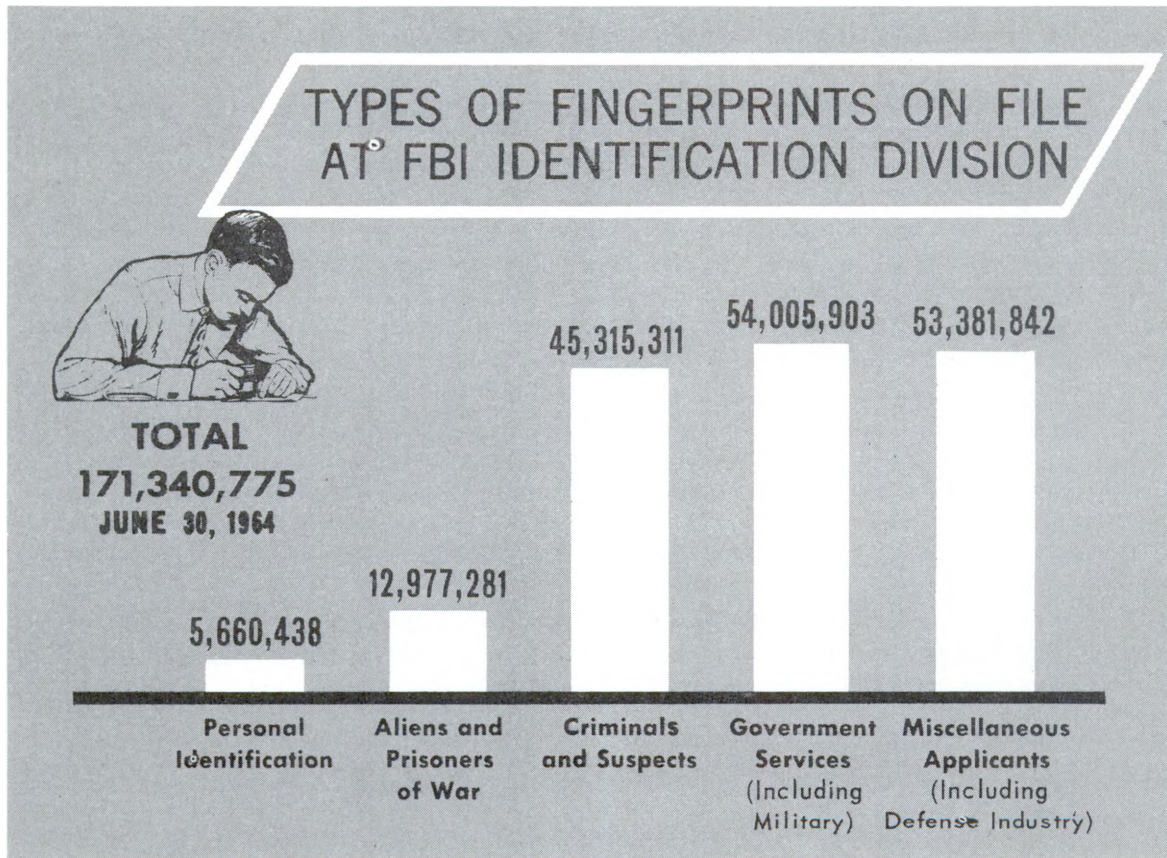
The explosion damaged many buildings in the area and injured several law enforcement officers who were conducting an investigation of the theft. Searches at the scene of the explosion recovered approximately three pounds of human flesh, including two teeth and some fragments of skin bearing ridge detail. Examined by FBI identification experts, two fragments of this skin were identified as part of the middle and little fingers of a young man who had been a suspect in the case. An automobile owned by this individual, which was identified by a license plate found at the scene, was completely demolished in the explosion.

The FBI Identification Division has the largest known collection of fingerprint cards in the world. At the close of the 1964 fiscal year, it had in its possession 171,340,775 cards, representing an estimated 78,082,024 persons. Of the total on file, 45,315,311 represented arrest-type fingerprints, 5,660,438 were personal identification prints and the balance was comprised of fingerprints of aliens, Federal Government employees, members of the armed forces and miscellaneous applicants.

During the fiscal year, 5,846,347 fingerprint cards were received for search, an average of 23,108 each workday. Each was classified and a check made for any prior arrest data on file







except in the case of prints submitted for personal identification purposes. No search is made through the file of civil fingerprints except in special circumstances such as attempts to identify amnesia victims or unknown deceased. Prints relating to arrests are kept separate from the civil fingerprints.

A record total of 20,270 fugitives from justice were identified by FBI fingerprint examiners in the fiscal year 1964. These were individuals on whom wanted notices had been placed by various law enforcement agencies. There were over 80,000 such notices on file at the close of the year, 20,442 of which related to parole violators and 5,746 to probation violators.

The Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division received 12,681 cases for examination during the 1964 fiscal year. These involved 131,332 articles sent in to be examined for the presence of latent prints and 11,042 photographs or lifts of latents. Suspects were positively identified from these latents in 1,059 cases. Personnel of this Section also conducted 13 advanced latent fingerprint schools for law enforcement officers during the year.

### *The FBI Disaster Squad*

This Squad of specially trained fingerprint experts assisted in the identification of victims in eight major disasters during the 1964 fiscal year. Such a tragedy was the crash of a four-engine airliner into a snow-shrouded mountain peak in Douglas County, Nevada, on March 1, 1964, while en route from San Jose, California, to Lake Tahoe, Nevada. The 81 passengers and 4



crewmembers aboard were killed.

The assistance of the FBI Disaster Squad was requested shortly after the wreckage was sighted. Working at a temporary morgue in Minden, Nevada, under extremely difficult circumstances due to the frozen and lacerated condition of the bodies, the Squad obtained fingerprints from 82 of the 85 victims recovered. Eighty of the victims were identified from prints in the files of the FBI Identification Division, from driver's licenses and other sources, including latent fingerprints taken from the home of one victim.

Other disasters in which the Squad was called on during the year included a mine catastrophe at Moab, Utah, on August 27, 1963; a bus-train collision at Chualar, California, on September 17, 1963; a hotel fire at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on November 18, 1963; and four other airplane crashes at Elkton, Maryland, December 8, 1963; Gainesville, Florida, February 3, 1964; New Orleans, Louisiana, February 25, 1964; and Danville, California, May 7, 1964.

### *International Exchange*

The FBI exchanges fingerprint information on a cooperative basis with 83 friendly non-communist countries and United States possessions outside the continental limits. In the fiscal



In the aftermath of major disasters such as explosions, fires and commercial transportation accidents, identification of the victims often can be accomplished only through fingerprint examination. The FBI Disaster Squad, members of which are shown above with pictures of recent tragedies in which their services were requested, is specially trained to handle the problems involved in such identifications. The assistance of the squad is available on the request of the ranking law enforcement officer in the disaster area or, in the case of commercial transportation facilities, an official of the company involved.

year 1964, over 14,000 sets of fingerprints were received in connection with this program. Of this number, 1,653 were identified with records on file in the Identification Division. The FBI sent 125 fingerprint cards abroad for search, and 34 of these were identified.

## PUBLICATIONS

Numerous requests for information are received by the FBI from law enforcement officers, educators, students and other citizens. The interest of officers in gaining more knowledge of their profession, and of the public in seeking to better understand law enforcement problems, has resulted in an increasing demand for printed material relating to this field.

The FBI, to meet this demand, has available a number of booklets, charts and other items. Many of these publications, dealing with a wide range of specialized topics, are restricted in distribution to law enforcement personnel. Others which deal with various law enforcement problems are available to the general public.

### *The Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide voluntary effort by law enforcement agencies directed toward the collection, analysis and publication of crime figures for the United States. The FBI compiles these statistics and publishes them in an annual bulletin. This publication, Uniform Crime Reports, provides data on crime trends and rates by state, geographic division and population group. This bulletin is supplemented during the year with statistical releases showing crime trends quarterly. These trends are based on a Crime Index which is the only nationwide measure of the volume and type of criminal activity.

The fundamental purpose of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is to furnish worthwhile information to assist the heads of law enforcement agencies in the administration and operation of their departments. To this end, data is collected on four major items of primary interest to these executives, namely: (1) offenses known to police; (2) age, sex and race of persons arrested; (3) police disposition of persons arrested; and (4) police employee information. In addition to their use by police executives, the statistics published by the FBI are being used increasingly by sociologists, penologists, judges, students and others interested in crime and its social aspects.

Substantial refinements were made in the collection of basic crime data during the 1964 fiscal year. The Uniform Crime Reporting Newsletter was introduced and this was a step forward in improving communications with contributing agencies. This Newsletter is being used to furnish instructions, to give general guidance and to provide interpretive assistance when such a need is indicated.

The 1963 annual issue of Uniform Crime Reports contained the initial published tabulation of a new statistical program examining the criminal careers of chronic offenders. Further development of this program utilizing criminal fingerprint identification records should prove of great value to all concerned with the administration of criminal justice as well as the student of crime.

### *The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a monthly professional journal, contains timely ar-



ticles relating to all phases of law enforcement work. This publication, which is not available to the general public, is in wide demand by law enforcement agencies and serves as a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and the discussion of problems confronting the profession.

## FBI TOURS

Guided tours of FBI Headquarters were taken by 578,903 persons during the 1964 fiscal year. This was an all-time high, exceeding the 1963 total by more than 58,000. Over half of these visitors were young people, students at various levels. This is an indication of the interest



Each year hundreds of thousands of persons visit FBI Headquarters for tours of its facilities. A firearms demonstration in which the Thompson submachine gun and the .38 caliber revolver are fired is one of the high lights of the tour. The FBI Agent above is demonstrating the use of the submachine gun for a typical tour group which includes several children placed at the front in order that they may observe the shooting.

youth has in the activities of law enforcement. Many foreign tourists and law enforcement officers also visited the FBI.

Exhibits on this tour depict cases investigated by Special Agents and the operation of the FBI Laboratory. The tour, which lasts about an hour, is concluded with a brief firearms demonstration.



# ADMINISTRATIVE



1964



FBI ANNUAL REPORT

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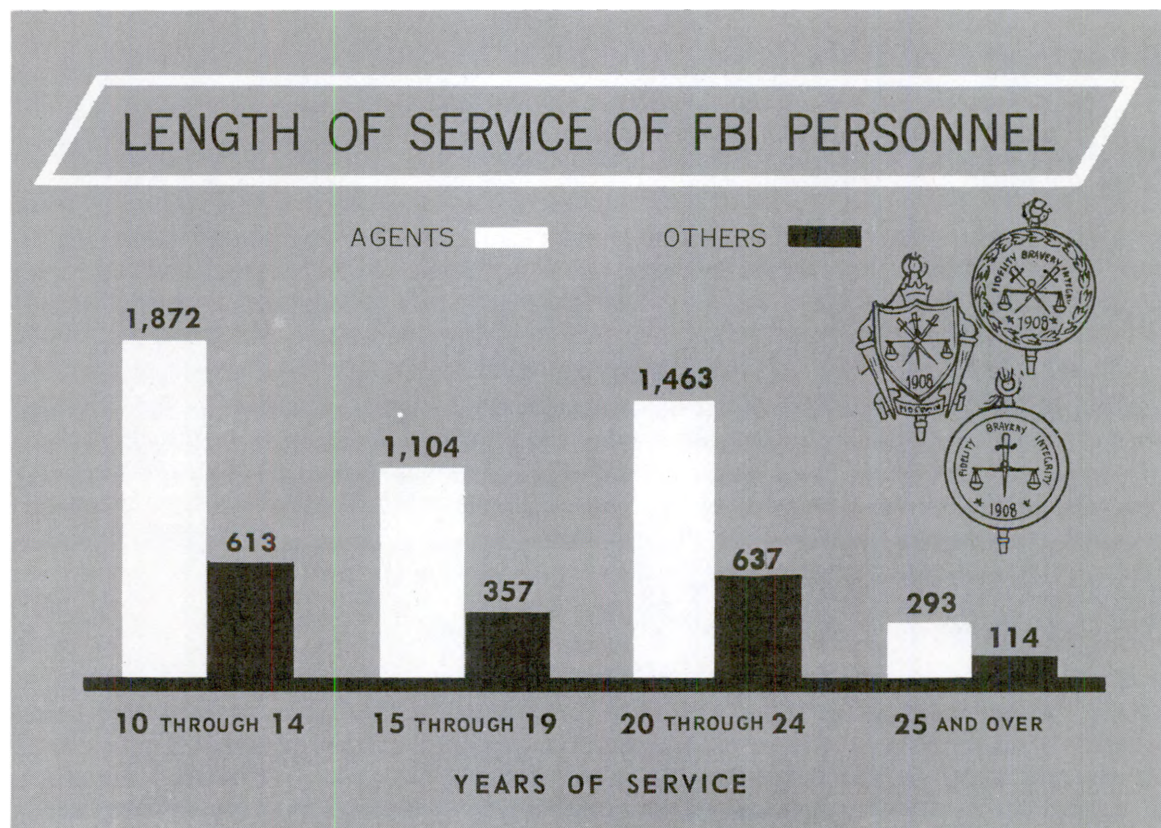
# Organization of the FBI

## Personnel

**A**T THE close of the 1964 fiscal year there were 14,351 employees on the rolls of the FBI. These included 6,140 Special Agents and 8,211 clerks, stenographers and technical assistants.

The FBI is staffed with experienced personnel who have a genuine interest in their work. Traditionally, the rate of turnover in the FBI has been lower than that of private industry or the Government as a whole. Indicative of the dedication which exists throughout the agency is the fact that the monthly turnover of Special Agents during the fiscal year was .3 of 1 per cent. Of those Agents on duty at the year's end, 77 per cent had served 10 years or more. Twenty-one per cent of the noninvestigative personnel were also in this category.

FBI employees earned 856 cash awards totaling more than \$150,000 during the fiscal year for valuable suggestions or outstanding achievements. Special Agents received 697 of these awards, while 159 went to other employees. In addition, 811 employees received quality within-grade salary increases for sustained above-average performance.



Applicants for employment with the FBI, which handles its own recruiting, must meet rigid standards. A thorough background investigation is conducted on each applicant who has the necessary qualifications before an appointment is offered. Those with the greatest potential are offered appointments and are thereafter given extensive training in all phases of the duties to which they will be assigned. The training period ranges from a few days for some clerical positions to 14 weeks for Special Agents. Training continues for all FBI employees throughout their careers. For example, Special Agents periodically attend refresher courses and they are also afforded specialized training programs as the need arises.

The organization of the FBI provides for top efficiency with a limited number of employees. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 55 Field Offices located in major cities throughout the United States and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Each office is headed by a Special Agent in Charge. Augmenting the investigative forces in the Field Office cities are Special Agents assigned to approximately 500 Resident Agencies (suboffices) which are located throughout the Nation. Operating under the supervision of the Field Offices, Resident Agency personnel provide prompt and economic handling of investigative matters.

FBI employees are also assigned at Liaison Posts maintained in 10 foreign countries. They insure that a prompt and continuing exchange of information will be had by the FBI with law enforcement agencies in the areas they cover. The operations at FBI Headquarters are divided into 10 Divisions, each of which is headed by an Assistant Director. The responsibilities of these Divisions are carefully defined to secure close supervision of all phases of the Bureau's work and to avoid duplication of effort.

### *Specialized Activities*

A number of special accounting projects were handled by modern data processing equipment at FBI Headquarters during fiscal year 1964, providing valuable assistance to investigations in the field. This equipment was also used for the tabulating of crime statistics and other administrative functions.

### *Inspections*

All areas of the FBI's operations, including each of its Field Offices, Resident Agencies, Liaison Posts and Headquarters Divisions at Washington, D. C., are examined periodically by a trained staff of FBI Inspectors and assistants. These inspections insure maximum efficiency of operations, detect and correct weaknesses and introduce new techniques which increase productivity and further streamline procedures. During the 1964 fiscal year, 75 inspections and 64 miscellaneous surveys and inquiries were conducted.

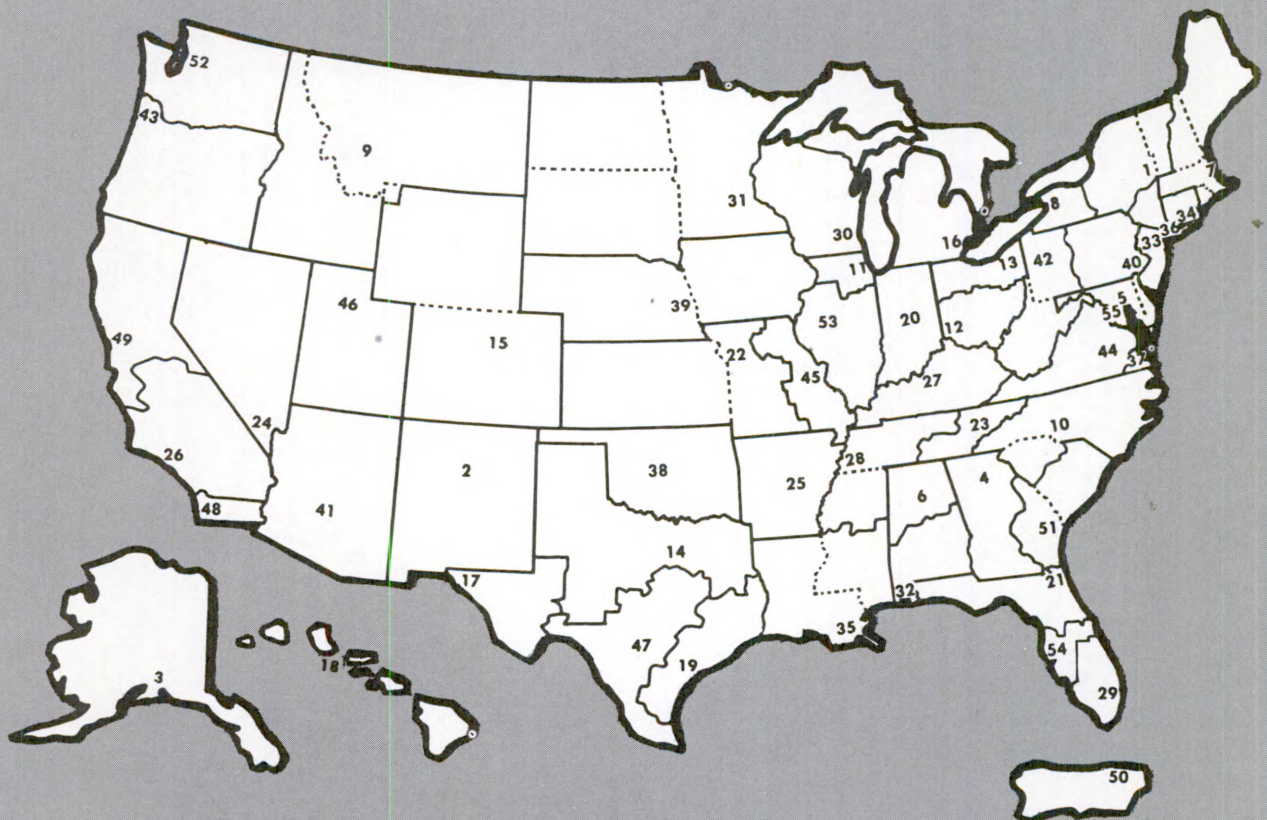
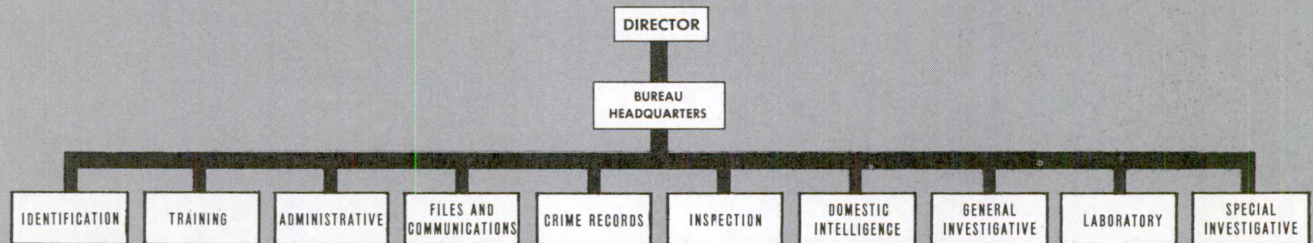
### *Files and Communications*

At the year's end, more than 4,900,000 files were being retained at FBI Headquarters. The wealth of information contained in these files, referring for the most part to subversive and criminal activities, has been carefully indexed in order that it can be quickly located. The master index for these files included more than 50,200,000 cards at the close of the year. Requests for searches through this index totaled almost 1,700,000 in the 1964 fiscal period.



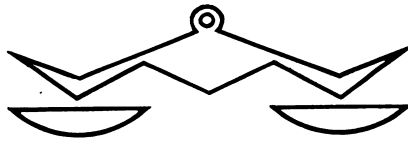
# ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

## AT THE CLOSE OF THE 1964 FISCAL YEAR -- 55 FIELD OFFICES



- |               |               |                 |                |                  |                      |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 ALBANY      | 10 CHARLOTTE  | 19 HOUSTON      | 28 MEMPHIS     | 37 NORFOLK       | 46 SALT LAKE CITY    |
| 2 ALBUQUERQUE | 11 CHICAGO    | 20 INDIANAPOLIS | 29 MIAMI       | 38 OKLAHOMA CITY | 47 SAN ANTONIO       |
| 3 ANCHORAGE   | 12 CINCINNATI | 21 JACKSONVILLE | 30 MILWAUKEE   | 39 OMAHA         | 48 SAN DIEGO         |
| 4 ATLANTA     | 13 CLEVELAND  | 22 KANSAS CITY  | 31 MINNEAPOLIS | 40 PHILADELPHIA  | 49 SAN FRANCISCO     |
| 5 BALTIMORE   | 14 DALLAS     | 23 KNOXVILLE    | 32 MOBILE      | 41 PHOENIX       | 50 SAN JUAN, P. R.   |
| 6 BIRMINGHAM  | 15 DENVER     | 24 LAS VEGAS    | 33 NEWARK      | 42 PITTSBURGH    | 51 SAVANNAH          |
| 7 BOSTON      | 16 DETROIT    | 25 LITTLE ROCK  | 34 NEW HAVEN   | 43 PORTLAND      | 52 SEATTLE           |
| 8 BUFFALO     | 17 EL PASO    | 26 LOS ANGELES  | 35 NEW ORLEANS | 44 RICHMOND      | 53 SPRINGFIELD       |
| 9 BUTTE       | 18 HONOLULU   | 27 LOUISVILLE   | 36 NEW YORK    | 45 ST. LOUIS     | 54 TAMPA             |
|               |               |                 |                |                  | 55 WASHINGTON, D. C. |

Mail dispatched from FBI Headquarters during the fiscal year exceeded 8,766,000 pieces, and during this same period, 1,648,879 pieces of correspondence were added to the files, an increase of better than 98,000 over the previous year. In addition, approximately 179,000 expedite messages were handled by telephone, telegraph, teletype or radio during the year.













RESERVE

